



# REGINA

*SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA*



VICTORIA PARK, REGINA

## COMMERCIAL SOUVENIR

PUBLISHED BY  
THE GREATER REGINA CLUB



# Introduction



NO REVIEW of Regina, the capital city of Saskatchewan, is a complete or wholly truthful one which considers only the products of the Province, the industrial development of its resources, or the remarkable prosperity of its enterprises and of its people. Consideration should be given also to the predominating spirit of the people of the whole West of Canada. Is not this spirit one of confidence and purpose? *Confidence* not only in their country with respect to its wonderful material potentialities, but also in themselves, in their institutions and the bright future of the civilization they are working out; and *purpose* to convert their visions of riches and high civilization into realities. Not the least remarkable thing about the spirit of the West is its work in forwarding the good understanding being brought about between *Canada* and the *Motherland*

on the one hand and the *United States* on the other, uniting these powers in *harmony* and bringing in its train goodwill and mutual respect for each other, thus linking them in a union of common freedom for the benefit of the civilized world.

In this manner the West is doing its share of building up the nation of Canada with a joyous spirit of pride in its youthful and lusty strength. In a little over a quarter of a century the Central West has emerged triumphant from the struggles of pioneerdom into two full-fledged Provinces of Canada and the Empire, and of these the greatest in point of development and of natural resources in *Saskatchewan*. Its capital is the City of *Regina*. Here fair and just laws are enacted by its own Parliament established on the firm foundation of British traditions and Government.

*Regina* has grown as the Province has grown and in the future must grow in like manner. Its future greatness is assured. A little over a quarter of a century ago it had its beginning in a town of tents, and began thus even before the advent of the railway. For a time it was

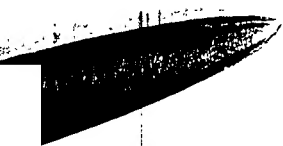
known abroad chiefly because it was the headquarters of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. In 1910 it is a modern, well appointed, solid commercial City; and its citizens, with firm confidence in its future, desire to make known to the world the opportunities it has to offer to industry and capital.

The eyes of the world are upon the West, half conscious, yet marveling at the unbounded wealth being taken from the rich, black land of its fertile prairies. The agricultural wealth of *Saskatchewan* lays the most solid foundations for its future growth. In 1909 the occupied and cultivated lands of *Saskatchewan* yielded wealth in cereal produce to the value of \$160,000,000, and only about one-tenth of the land of the Province is under the plow.

*Regina* is at the centre of this rich land and offers unlimited opportunities for industrial development to the commercial and financial countries of the world.

# REGINA

"A Metropolis in the Making"





# Regina

*The Capital of Saskatchewan, Canada  
Its Commercial Present and Future*

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*To The Industrial and Financial World of Great Britain,  
Canada and the United States of America.*

The Greater Regina Club have pleasure in submitting this sonyuir of Regina, believing the arguments advanced will in some measure show that the interests of the industrial and financial world will best be served by locating their business and financial investments at the Capital of the Province.

1. The financial investment, business industry or branch house should be located at the heart of the Provincial life and commercial activity of the people.

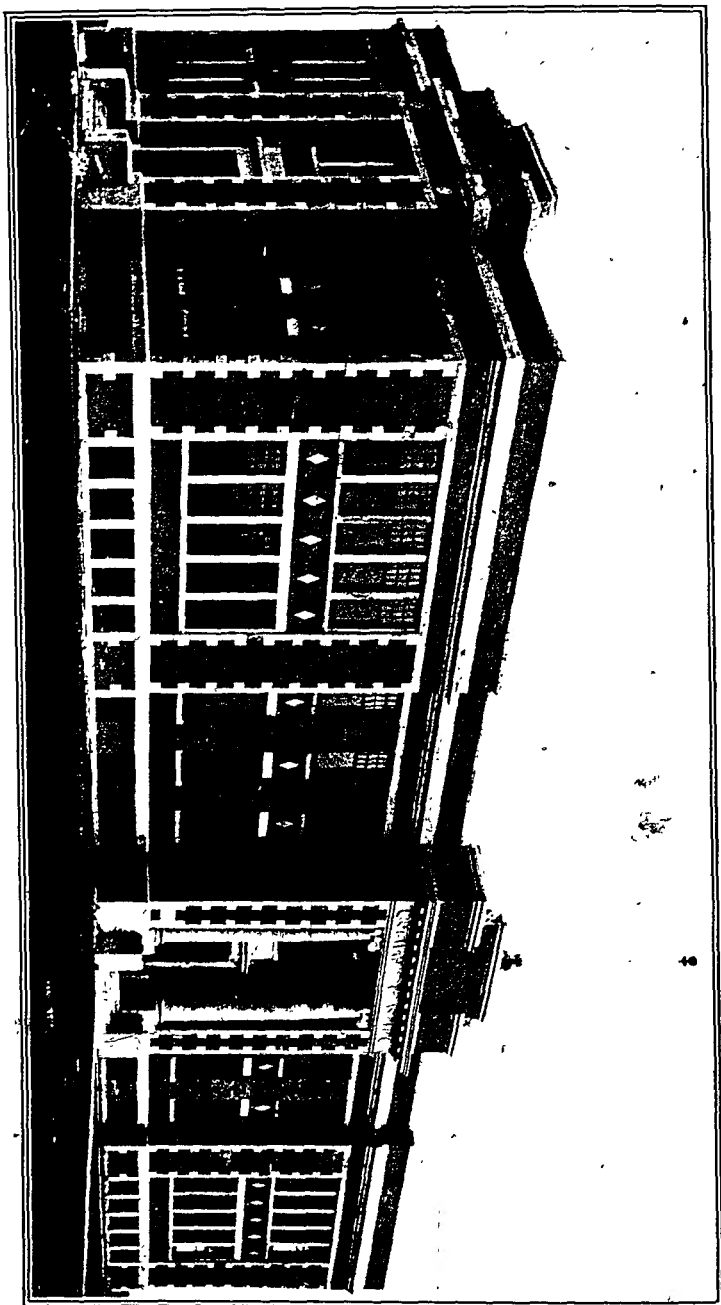
2. Where the highest organization for the transportation and handling of freight prevail. Without this, whether we have the raw materials or not, the supply will be confined to the local markets.

3. Light, power and pure water for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

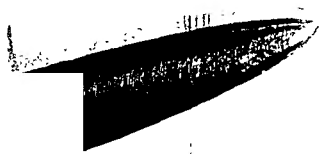
4. Easy access to markets and a supply of labor.

5. The industry should be located in the largest centre of population now possessing and likely to continue to possess the greatest commercial development.

6. The industries should be located where the community have at their disposal the best facilities



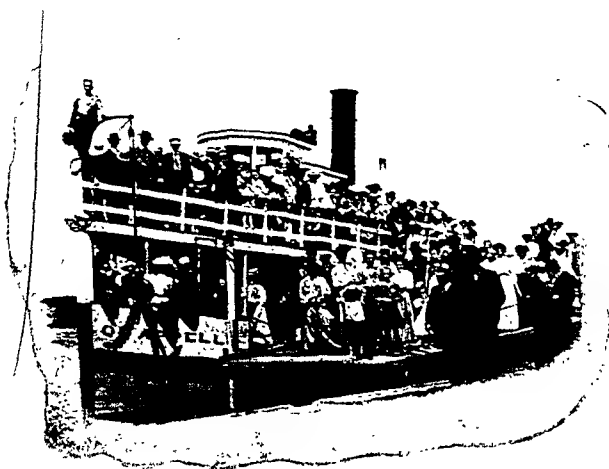
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE REGINA



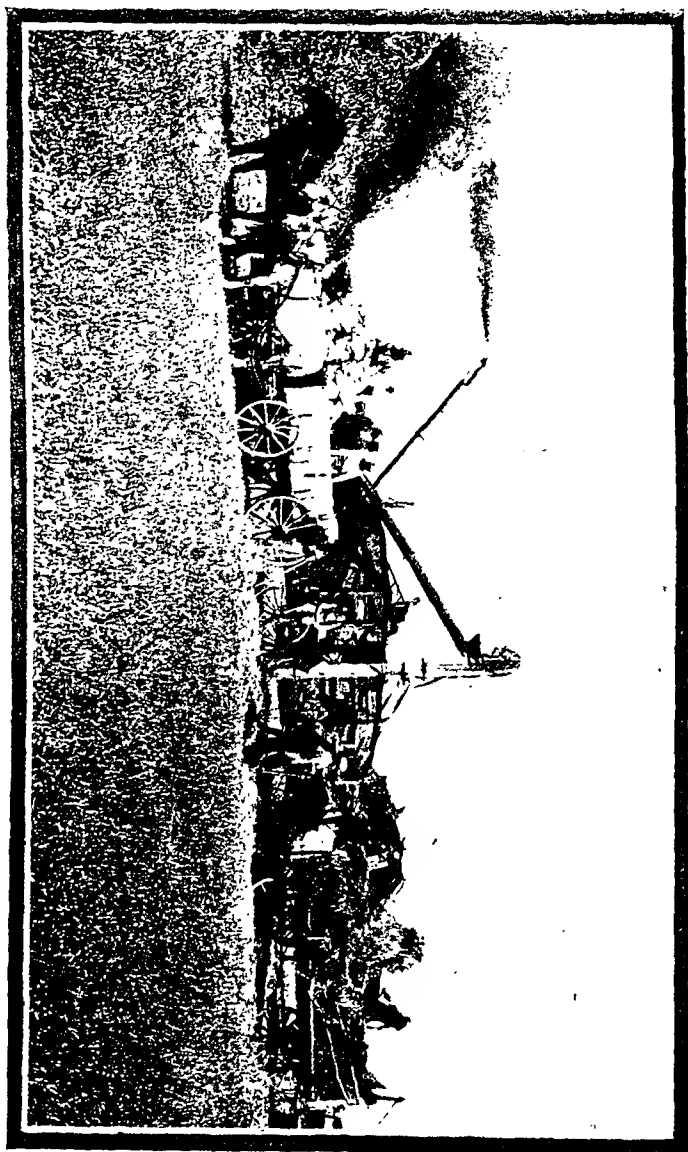
for education, Christian knowledge and opportunities for social advancement, with the facilities for the upbuilding of sturdy moral and physical strength and the cultivation of a healthy rivalry in the field of legitimate sport.

**REGINA** is fortunate in having her fair share of the foregoing requisites for the steady development of her commercial progress. Many manufacturing centres have become rich and prosperous with only a few of these advantages,—and without exception the possession of some of them will counter-balance the absence of others.

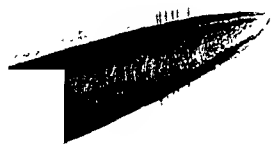
• From these broad premises it will be readily admitted that the welfare of the industries and the interests of the investors will be best served by locating in Regina.



REGINA CITIZENS' PICNIC EMBARKING FOR REGINA BEACH



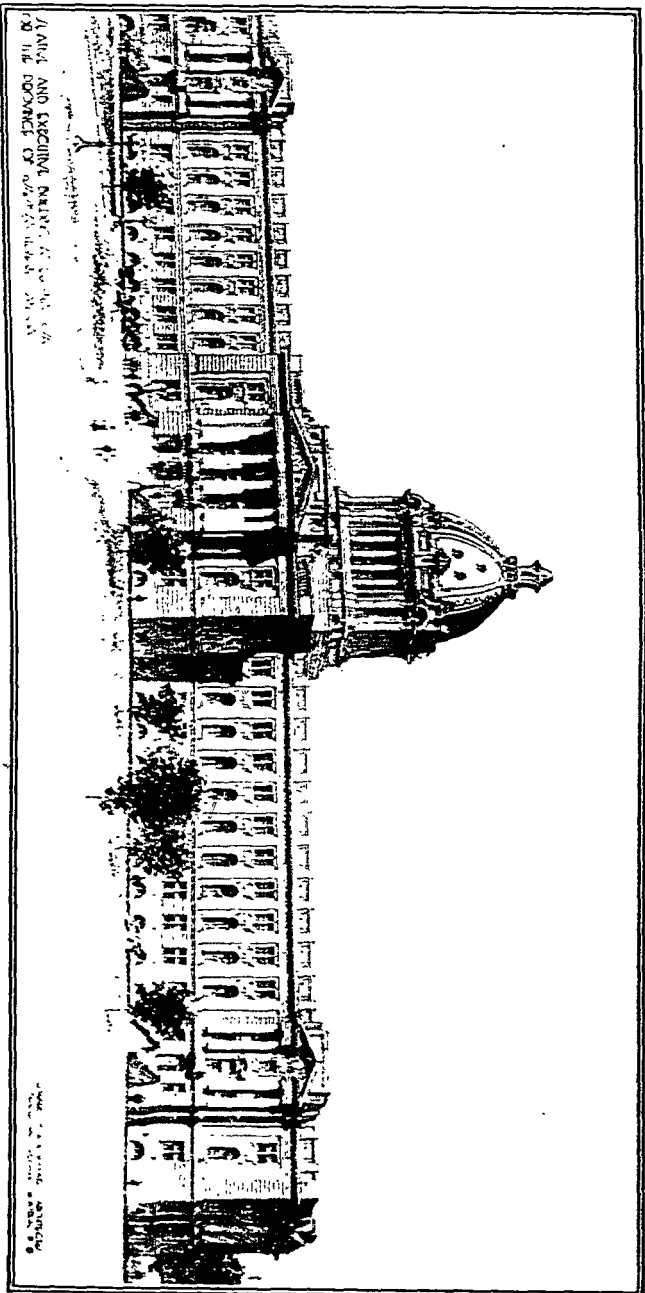
TYPICAL SCENE THRESHING SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT



## *Geographical Position*

**REGINA** is situated in the centre of one of the most famed wheat-growing sections of the world. Its southern border is the International boundary between Canada and the United States. East of it is the Province of Manitoba. West of it is the Province of Alberta, and on the north are the Northwest Territories. Extreme length 760 miles, its width on the south being 393 miles, giving an area of 250,650 square miles, of which 8,138 square miles is water—the total land surface being 155,092,480 acres.

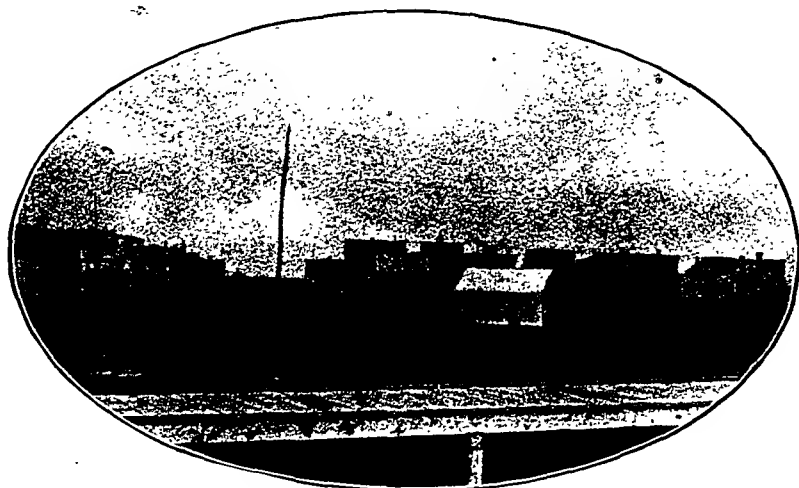
**REGINA** is the Capital of the Province, the seat of Government where the Legislative Assembly meets, being also the seat of the Supreme Court and, without question, the centre of Provincial life. **REGINA** is today the largest centre of population in the Province and is already established as an important commercial centre, the largest in the West between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast, a distance of 1,483 miles, and is destined in the near future to become the largest financial, commercial and distributing centre in Saskatchewan.



PLAN AND ELEVATION OF THE NEW  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS  
OTTAWA

NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ERECTED AT A COST OF \$2 500 000 00



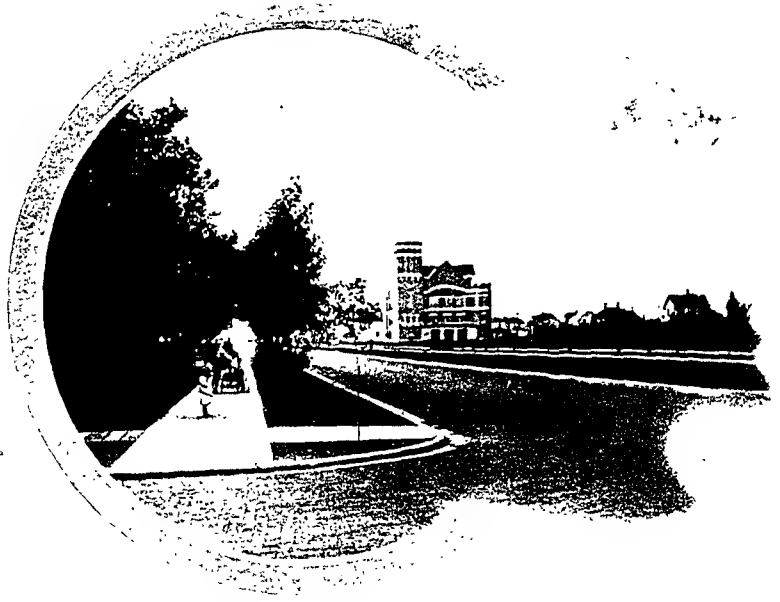
REGINA 1883

## *Phenomenal Progress*

Twenty-five years ago this Western Province was regarded by the outer world as suitable only for the pursuits of the fur trade and the struggling pioneer with very crude agricultural methods. Notwithstanding, those early settlers produced wonderful results, the crops increasing by leaps and bounds with the ever-increasing settlement of the desired class on these vast, fertile plains of the West.<sup>3</sup> The last authentic figures record the total value of agricultural produce, excluding live stock, of the Province of Saskatchewan for 1909 at over \$160,000,000—an assurance in itself of its unbounded prosperity in the future.

Thousands of acres where these yeomen previously drove their furrows have since yielded a

harvest of commercial activities and kindred industries. The quietness of the surrounding country, being succeeded by the mighty roar of the locomotive bringing the East to the West, creating in the tumult **REGINA**, the metropolitan city of the mighty West.



VICTORIA AVENUE. REGINA



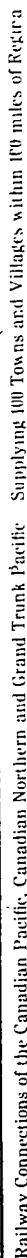


RAILWAY BUILDING IN SASKATCHEWAN

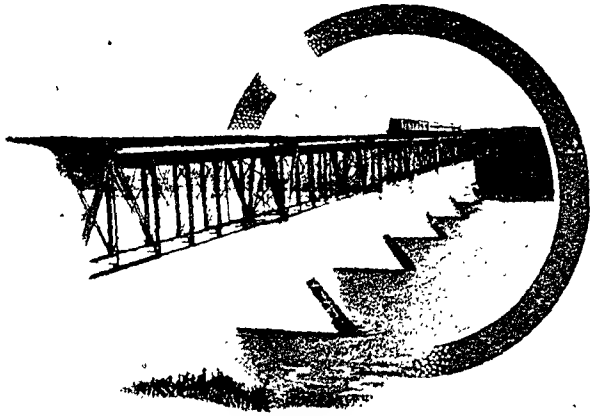
## *Transportation Facilities*

The extensive railway facilities which **REGINA** possesses undoubtedly place the city in the premier position as a distributing centre. Situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it is also the terminus of the Regina and Arcola line, an alternative route southeast to Manitoba points. **REGINA** is the terminus of the Canadian Northern Railway's southern main line from Winnipeg and Brandon; and also of the Canadian Northern Railway's Prince Albert line. The line to connect **REGINA** with the Canadian Pacific Railway's Pheasant Hills branch

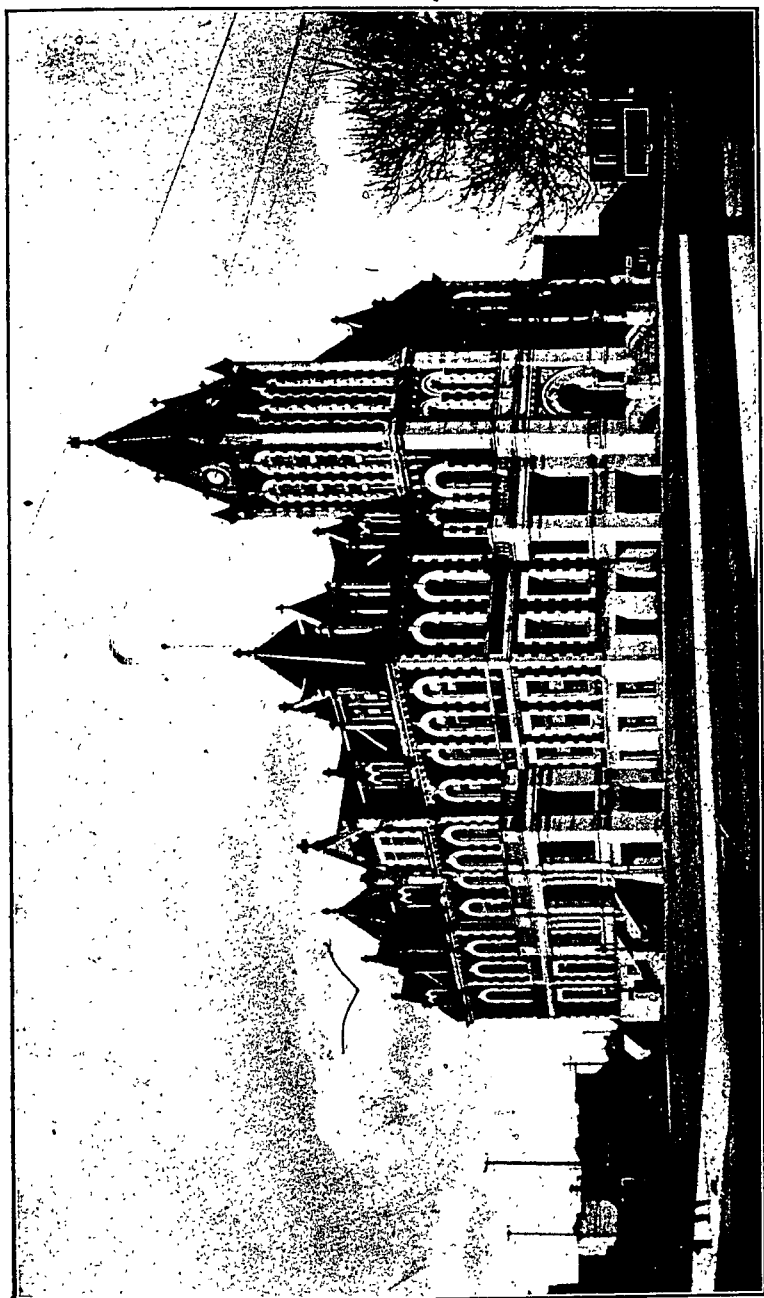
is now under construction and will be completed early this year. The same company have also surveyed a line south to connect with their Weyburn-Stoughton line at Griffin. The Grand Trunk Pacific are now building their line from Yorkton to **REGINA** and will have it completed at an early date; this will be continued in a southeasterly direction to the International boundary at a point at or near North Portal. Construction work on this line is in progress. Other lines that are contemplated are the Canadian Pacific Railway's Regina, Saskatoon and North Saskatchewan line to Prince Albert, the Canadian Northern Railway's line northwesterly to Edmonton and, a second line north to connect with their main line and further northward, and the Grand Trunk Pacific's Regina-Brandon southern main line. The Grand Trunk Pacific westward to Edmonton, connecting with the main line at that point, thence to the Pacific Coast. There is no doubt but that the Grand Trunk Pacific line westward united with the line from **REGINA** to North Portal where it connects with the Great Northern Railway system, will be at an early date the main artery for traffic between the Eastern American centres and the Japan trade, **REGINA** being so situated geographically that it must become the distributing centre for the prairie West. Many passenger trains daily now arrive or depart from the City, making it easily accessible from all points. That this is generally recognized is proved by the fact that 425 Commercial Travellers' Certificates were issued at Regina for 1910 by the Secretary of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association. These travellers make Regina their home, working from here to all parts of the Province, grasping the opportunity for commercial development made pos-



sible by the extension of the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern Railways—these highways of commerce, together with eight branch lines, **FEEDING AND SUPPLYING 100 TOWNS AND VILLAGES WITHIN A RADIUS OF 100 MILES OF THE CITY.**



EXPRESS CROSSING SASKATCHEWAN RIVER



CITY HALL, REGINA

## *Regina's Shipping Territory*

C P R main line east to Broadview.  
C P R main line west to Medicine Hat.  
C P R. Arcola line to Arcola.  
C P R Soo line to Macoun.  
C P R Outlook line to Outlook.  
C P R. Wolseley-Regina line to Fairlight.  
C P R Kirkella to Elstow.  
C N R Brandon line to Kipling.  
C N R. Prince Albert line to Dundurn.  
G T P Yorkton and Melville to Regina, in  
course of construction. Steel laid to Bal-  
carres, will be completed this year.  
G T P is now building southeast one hun-  
dred miles, Regina to Portal.

With these established advantages over other Western cities as an industrial and distributing centre, and being alive to the fact that these commercial facilities should be made known to the world in a businesslike and systematic manner, **REGINA'S** public-spirited citizens invested their own capital, laying out the city under the most modern methods of sanitation, industrial and social progress, by which wise policy the city can and does offer facilities for the manufacturer and capitalist which will compare favorably with any other city in the Dominion.



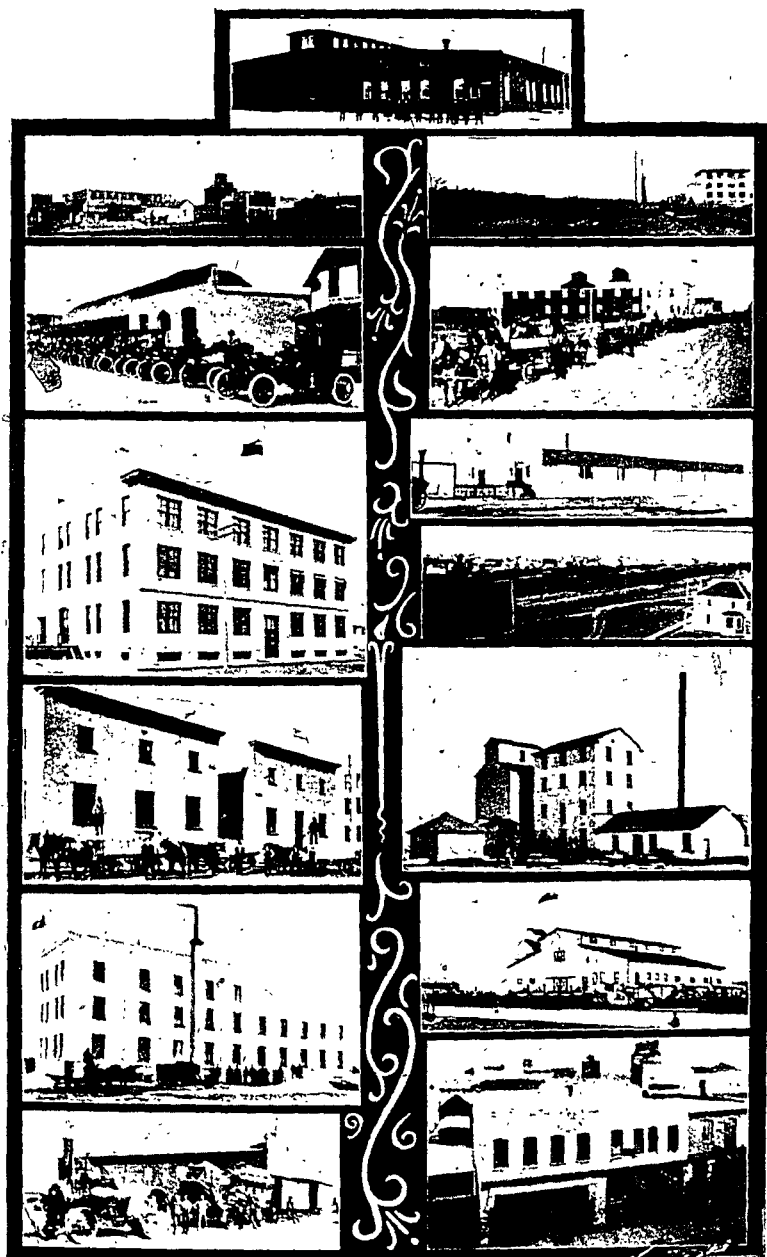
SCARTH STREET. LOOKING NORTH

## *Manufacturing Opportunities*

From the foregoing review, based on the solid foundation of facts, it will be readily admitted **REGINA** has something for the manufacturer, in the matter of location that no other city in the Province of Saskatchewan can offer. It is the place into which raw materials can be most cheaply shipped. It is the place out of which the finished product can be most quickly and economically forwarded to every market in the Western Provinces. These are facts which cannot be overlooked by the capitalists, manufacturers and wise business men, anxious to secure their share of the unbounded possibilities and unlimited opportunities for solid commercial enterprise the Western markets offer at this stage of their established prosperity.

The latter statement is verified from the fact that twenty-five firms alone are doing business to the extent of \$9,000,000 per year,—the banks sharing an ever-increasing business from the influx of settlers into **REGINA** and the surrounding district.





REGINA AS A MANUFACTURING CENTRE

## *Industrial Opportunities*

The extensive railway facilities **REGINA** possesses have naturally helped considerably in the progress of the city's distributing trade. To meet the ever-increasing demands of the population of Saskatchewan several hundreds of miles of branch lines are to be added this year to **REGINA'S** railway connections, bringing other well developed sections into direct communication with the city. The present and future demands call for the establishment of the following industries:

FELT HAT FACTORY.  
SHIRT AND COLLAR FACTORY.

STRAW HAT FACTORY.  
OIL LAMP FACTORY.

MOTOR CAR FACTORY.

HARNESS FACTORY.

FURNITURE FACTORY.

LITHOGRAPHING PLANT

CLOCK FACTORY.

PHOTO ENGRAVING PLANT.

WHOLESALE PAINT AND  
GLASS FACTORY.

MATCH FACTORY.

BUGGY AND WAGON FACTORY.

PAPER BOX FACTORY

BISCUIT WORKS.

KNITTING MILL.

LINSEED MILL.

TWINE FACTORY.

GASOLINE ENGINES.

Thousands of tons of flax straw containing valuable fibre are annually burned by the farmers, which might be utilized in many ways.

It is estimated from the Government Blue Books that binder twine to the value of \$550,000 is imported annually from Great Britain and the United States which proves conclusively the splendid opportunity there is for establishing such a factory in **REGINA**.



NEW ARRIVALS AT REGINA. A DAILY SCENE

## *Model Spur Track System*

**REGINA'S** premier position as a distributing centre is assured by her vast system of main and branch railways. In connection with these, the City owns and controls the whole of the industrial sections adjoining the main railway lines, which is laid out on the most modern plan of spur tracks, each site being served by three tracks, one for loading or discharging and one connecting with main lines with suitable switch arrangements to minimize any delay in handling freight cars. The City sells the sites adjoining the spur tracks at a nominal figure to bona fide industrial concerns.



A LAKE SCENE NEAR REGINA

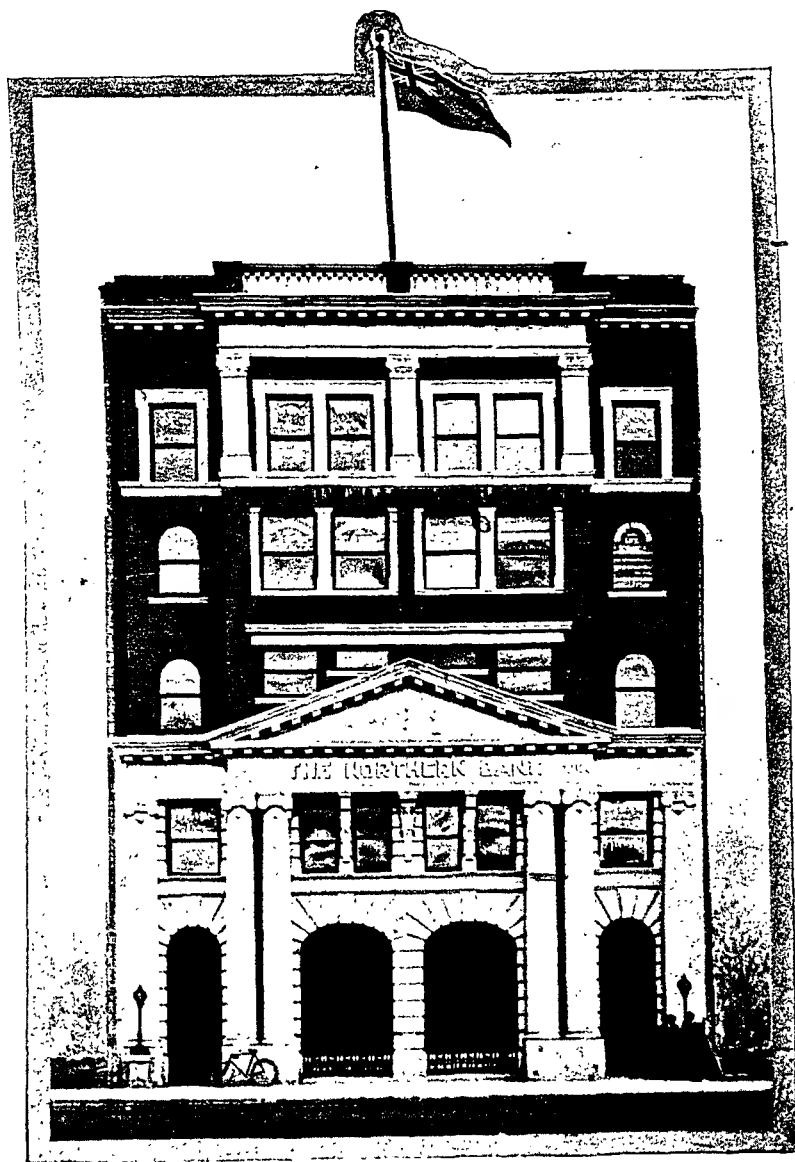
## *Advantages of Regina from the Standpoint of being the Capital*

The capital cities of countries and provinces unquestionably bring many advantages to a commercial community. It is a fact that many manufacturing concerns and capitalists not located in recognized centres find themselves laboring under distinct disadvantages. Representatives of concerns find the need of keeping in close touch with the affairs of the day, constantly meeting men in high political, professional and government departments who are shaping national thought and progress in the nation's work.

In another regard **REGINA** offers superior advantages for social, mental and physical recreation. It is a trite but true saying that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and while it would be a matter to be deplored if the working community ran to extremes in the realms of sport, it cannot be denied that legitimate forms of manly exercise have their proper place in any community. **REGINA** has recognized this fact by making ample provision for sport and recreation grounds in its well laid out parks in the centre of the city, Wascana Lake offering facilities for bathing, boating and aquatic sports surpassing anything in the Province. It has also an ideal summer resort at Last Mountain Lake, about thirty miles distant.



REGINA BEACH—30 MILES FROM REGINA



A TYPE OF OFFICE BUILDING

## *Advantages of Regina as a Financial and Commercial Centre*

That **REGINA** is already established as a great commercial centre and is destined in the near future to become the great distributing and financial centre of Saskatchewan admits of no doubt and may be proved by considering the number and standing of the banks, loan companies, life insurance companies, fire insurance companies, implement warehouses, wholesale houses and other institutions that have already established here and made **REGINA** their headquarters for the Province.

There are ten chartered banks established here at the present time, namely: the Bank of Montreal, the Union Bank of Canada, the Imperial Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Ottawa, the Dominion Bank, the Royal Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Traders' Bank and the Northern Crown Bank. Of these the Bank of Montreal, the Union Bank and the Northern Crown Bank have erected substantial and permanent buildings; the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Ottawa and the Imperial Bank have purchased valuable sites with a view to building in the early future.



SCARTH STREET LOOKING SOUTH



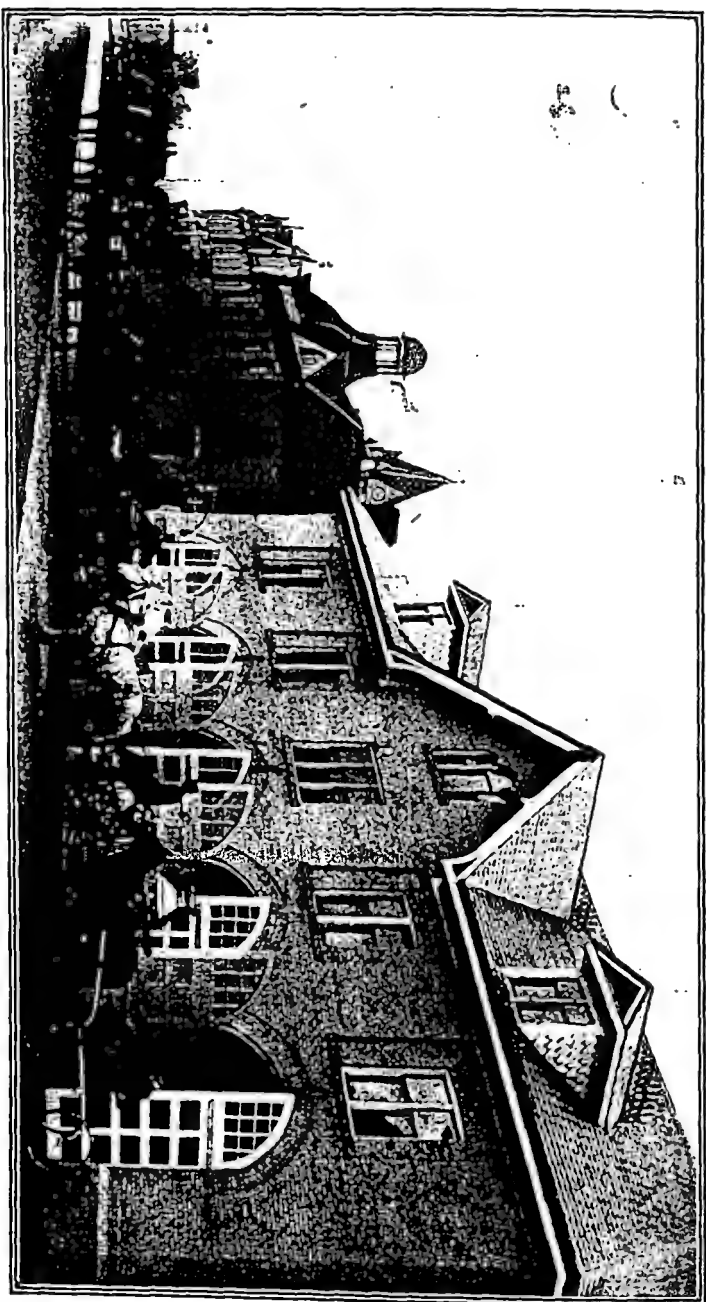
## *Clearing House Returns*

A clearing house was established Oct. 1st, 1909.  
Clearings to date:

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| October .....  | \$3,759,900 |
| November ..... | 5,168,380   |
| December ..... | 5,214,964   |
| January .....  | 3,511,208   |
| February ..... | 2,472,312   |
| March .....    | 3,462,815   |
| April .....    | 3,387,004   |
| May .....      | 3,292,634   |

Four of the largest loan companies in Canada have established offices here and have considerable staffs to look after their business throughout the Province. These are the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, the Credit Foncier and the Great West Permanent Loan and Savings Company. Of the above, the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, generally considered a most conservative institution, has erected a fine business block on the corner of Searth Street and Eleventh Avenue of reinforced concrete with Roman stone walls, fireproof throughout.

The Saskatchewan Mortgage Corporation, 305 Darke Block, has been organized in **REGINA** by local capitalists. It has an authorized capital of \$2,000,000 and it is now engaged in business throughout the West. Other loan companies operating here are the Royal Trust Company, the Union Trust Company, the North of Scotland and the Mortgage Company of Canada. The Dominion Trust Company of Vancou-



REGINA'S CITY FIRE BRIGADE

ver are building a large office block making **REGINA** their headquarters for Saskatchewan.

The Canadian life insurance companies also invest a large part of their assets in the West on the security of mortgages upon improved farm and city property. Among the companies which maintain Provincial branch offices in **REGINA** solely for this purpose are: the Confederation Life, the North American Life, the Imperial Life, the Montreal Life, the Manufacturers' Life, while extensive loaning is also done by the Canada Life, Dominion Life and Great West Life. The following life insurance companies have Provincial agencies in Regina:

Confederation Life.  
Continental Life.  
Dominion Life.  
Federal Life.  
Great West Life.  
Imperial Life.

London Life.  
Manufacturers' Life.  
Mutual Life.  
North American Life.  
Prudential Life.  
Sovereign Life.

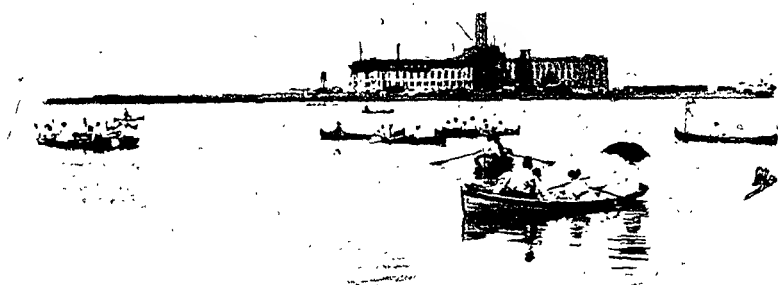
Of the large number of fire insurance companies doing business in **REGINA** the following make **REGINA** their headquarters for the Province and all the other agencies throughout the Province report to Regina: The Anglo-American Fire Insurance Company, London Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Montreal Canada Fire Insurance Company, Equity Fire Insurance Company, United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, Ottawa Fire Insurance Company, Dominion Fire Insurance Company and the National Provincial Plate Glass Assurance Company

## *Regina as a Bond Centre*

**REGINA** is generally acknowledged as the Western bond centre, not only for the Province of Saskatchewan, but for the Provinces of Alberta and Manitoba as well. In 1909 debentures to the extent of \$3,500,000 were sold to firms in Regina.

**REGINA** is also the largest market for municipal debentures in the West. Nay & James and the National Finance Company deal extensively in these securities.

The largest volume of business done from **REGINA** is that done by dealers in agricultural implements, threshers and engines. In one year the volume of business in this line alone amounted to over \$9,000,000. The following list of firms represented shows that practically every firm in Canada and a large number from the States recognize the advantages **REGINA** has to offer as a distributing centre.



BOATING ON WASCANA LAKE  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS IN BACKGROUND

## *A Few Branch Houses*

American Abell Engine and Thresher Company.  
Cockshutt Plow Company.  
Gaar-Scott Company.  
Gus Pech Manufacturing Company.  
International Harvester Company of America.  
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company.  
John Deere Plow Company.  
McCusker Implement Company.  
McLaughlin Carriage Company.  
Massey-Harris Company.  
Moline Plow Company.  
Melotte Cream Separator.  
Nichols & Shepard.  
Northwest Thresher and Engine Company.  
New Hamburg Construction Company.  
Ontario Windmill and Pump Company.  
Port Huron.  
Reeves & Co.  
Rumely Manufacturing Company.  
Sawyer-Massey Company.  
Tudhope, Anderson & Co.  
Waterloo Manufacturing Company.  
William Gray & Son.

Of the above, Reeves & Company and the Nichols & Shepard Company moved their offices last year from Winnipeg to **REGINA**, making **REGINA** their head offices for the whole of Canada. Nearly all of the above firms have erected large and commodious warehouses.

## *Wholesale Houses.*

A. D. Millar & Co., Wholesale Coal Dealers.  
Campbell Bros. & Wilson, Wholesale Grocers.  
Cameron & Heap, Wholesale Grocers.  
Canadian Oil Company, Limited.  
Central Supply Company, Builders' Supplies.  
Cook & Vanstone, Flour Mill Products.  
Continental Oil Company.  
C. S. Hyman & Co., Hide Merchants.  
Dunn Bros., Builders' Supplies.  
Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, Pork Packers, etc.  
Hugh Armour & Co., Wholesale Butchers.  
Imperial Oil Company.  
Lake of the Woods Flour Milling Company.  
Pearl Bros., Wholesale Hardware.  
Moore Milling Company.  
Macpherson Fruit Company.  
Stockton & Mallinson, Wholesale Fruits.  
The National Manufacturing Company, Stoves, Scales, etc.  
The H. W. Laird Company, Commission and Forwarding Agents.  
The Western School Supply Company.  
The Ogilvie Milling Company.  
The McCarthy Supply Company, Wholesale Furniture.  
The Smith & Fergusson Company, Wholesale Coal Dealers.  
Tees & Persse, Manufacturers' Agents.  
Vipond & Co. of Montreal, Wholesale Fruits.  
White Bros. & Crum, Wholesale Fruits.  
Western Canada Flour Mill Company.  
Wright Bros., Wholesale Furniture.  
Whitmore Bros., Wholesale Coal Dealers.  
Willson Stationery Company.

## *Factories Established*

Armour's Abattoir—

Nature of business: Slaughtering and cold storage.

B. F. Acherman, Son & Co.—

Harness manufacturers.

Capital City Flour Mill Company—

Nature of business: Manufacture of flour.

Cook & Vanstone—

Nature of business: Manufacture of flour.

Composite Brick Company—

Capital \$25,000. Nature of business: Manufacture of cement bricks and cement products.

Cushing Bros., Limited—

Nature of business: Manufactures of sash and doors. Employ between forty and fifty hands.

Capital Ice Company—

Capital \$30,000. Nature of business. Dealing in ice.

Caxton Press—

Nature of business: Printing, publishing, etc.

Egg-O Baking Powder Company—

Nature of business: Manufacturers of baking powder and flavoring extracts.

E. W. Seeley & Co.—

Nature of business: Manufacturers of aerated waters.

Inter-Ocean Pressed Brick Company—

Capital \$100,000. Nature of business: Manufacture of bricks.

John Brunner—

Nature of business: Manufacture of cigars.

Leader Publishing Company—

Capital \$100,000. Nature of business: Publish newspapers, carry on business as printers, publishers, bookbinders and engravers.

Northwestern Iron Works—

Nature of business: Machinists and general repair shop.

Regina Machine and Iron Works—

Capital \$100,000. Nature of business: Founders, machinists and manufacturers of machinery.

Regina Brewery Company—

Capital \$100,000. Nature of business: Manufacture of beer.

Regina Aerated Water Company—

Nature of business: Manufacture of aerated waters.

Regina Mattress Company—

Nature of business: Manufacture of mattresses.

Regina Steam Laundry Company—

Capital \$10,000. Nature of business: Laundry, dry-cleaning and pressing.

Regina Tanning Works—

Nature of business: Tanning hides.

Regent Gasoline Tractor Company—

Nature of business: Manufacture of engines, etc. Employ over 100 men.

Saskatchewan Courier—

Nature of business: Publishing German newspaper.

Saskatchewan Publishing Company—

Capital \$20,000. Nature of business: Printing, publishing, etc.

Standard Publishers—

Capital \$35,000. Nature of business: Printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, stationery.

University Press—

Nature of business: Printing, publishing, etc.

Western Manufacturing Company—

Capital \$50,000. Nature of business: Manufacture of fanning mills and other agricultural machinery, sash, doors, etc.

Young-Thomas Soap Company—

Nature of business: Manufacture of soaps and washing powder.



The City is well provided with modern laundries equipped with the latest sanitary appliances for dealing with all classes of work, thus minimizing the employment of Chinese labor which goes on unchecked in other cities, not always to the benefit of the community.



ONE OF REGINA'S MODERN LAUNDRIES



WHERE BRITISH LABOUR IS EMPLOYED

## *Progressive Figures*

That the volume of business done from **REGINA** is already very considerable is evidenced by the amount of the railway traffic receipts which last year totalled \$2,300,000. Fifty to sixty million bushels of grain pass through Regina annually.

### *Phenomenal Freight and Passenger Returns*

| Passenger—               | April, 1910        | April, 1909        | Increase           |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Tickets, C.P.....        | \$38,054.10        | \$21,281.80        | \$16,772.30        |
| Tickets, C.N.....        | 11,520.00          | 7,164.00           | 4,356.00           |
| Freight—                 |                    |                    |                    |
| Freight received, C.P... | 155,773.50         | 65,725.00          | 90,048.50          |
| Freight received, C.N... | 39,014.20          | 15,971.00          | 23,043.20          |
| Freight—                 |                    |                    |                    |
| Freight forwarded, C.P.  | 37,775.25          | 18,330.25          | 19,445.00          |
| Freight forwarded, C.N.  | 15,221.00          | 7,507.00           | 7,714.00           |
|                          | <hr/> \$297,358.05 | <hr/> \$135,979.05 | <hr/> \$161,379.00 |



HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND PARTY ATTENDING REGINA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S CONCERT

## Customs Returns

**REGINA'S** customs vouchers for April reached \$61,844.53—over 50 per cent. of any other city in Saskatchewan. The amount of duty collected at **REGINA** annually reaches the large total of close on to \$300,000.00.

### *Growth of Regina's Post Office Business*

The rapid increase in the gross postal revenue of the **REGINA** office is one of the most striking indications of the city's growth and development. The business transacted for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, compared with 1909 as follows:

|                          | 1909         | 1910         |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Money orders issued..... | \$168,561.14 | \$209,893.76 |
| Money orders paid.....   | 432,538.91   | 517,234.96   |
| Postal notes issued..... | 39,509.14    | 54,449.00    |
| Postal notes paid.....   | 36,273.78    | 42,810.17    |
| Postage stamps, etc..... | 68,923.33    | 81,558.61    |
|                          | <hr/>        | <hr/>        |
|                          | \$745,806.30 | \$905,946.50 |

### *Figures for the Month of April*

|                          | 1909        | 1910        |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Money orders issued..... | \$12,596.09 | \$18,513.28 |
| Money orders paid.....   | 29,975.35   | 34,352.71   |
| Postal notes paid.....   | 3,392.60    | 5,894.96    |
| Postal notes issued..... | 3,560.46    | 31,620.77   |
| Postage stamps, etc..... | 5,701.93    | 7,044.93    |
|                          | <hr/>       | <hr/>       |
|                          | \$55,226.43 | \$97,426.65 |

### *Figures for the Month of May*

|                          | 1909        | 1910        |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Money orders issued..... | \$11,604.82 | \$19,033.93 |
| Money orders paid.....   | 22,155.60   | 26,942.47   |
| Postal notes issued..... | 3,578.33    | 20,144.70   |
| Postal notes paid.....   | 2,865.11    | 6,230.68    |
| Postage stamps.....      | 5,556.10    | 6,676.62    |

# *Agricultural Facts—Saskatchewan*

## *Regina, the Centre of the Granary of the Empire*

The following figures are authentic, having just been compiled by the Government of the Province:

*Saskatchewan's Total Cereal Crop was 208,001,700  
bushels valued at over One Hundred  
Million Dollars*

*Final figures issued by the Department of Agriculture prove in excess of early estimates—Wheat Crop comes out at 90,266,000 bushels, while Oats total 105,465,000 bushels—no other Province in the Dominion in the same class and only two states in the Union exceed Saskatchewan's figures—Average yield per-acre unapproached by any state—Total value of Agriculture Produce of the Province for 1909. was over \$150,000,000.*

These figures prove conclusively that Saskatchewan is already the foremost grain growing Province of the Dominion and that only two States of the Union exceed her in figures. It is also shown that the 1909 wheat crop of the Province equals nearly one-eighth of the entire wheat crop grown in the United States.

When it is considered that this yield is from only 12 per cent. of the total arable land of the Province south of the 55th parallel, it is apparent that the prophecy made five years ago that Saskatchewan would be the granary of the world will be fully realized.

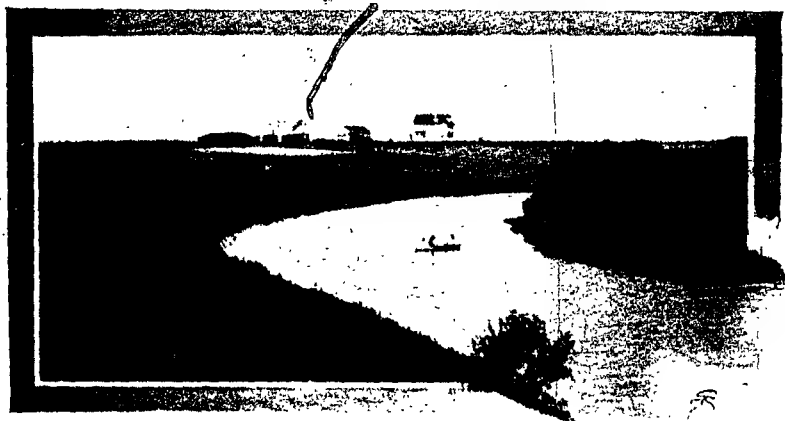
It will be noted from the report that the new land prepared for crop during 1909 was 1,758,000 acres, or more than one-quarter of the land cropped in the same year. Figuring on the basis of the 1909 crop, the yield for 1910 should exceed 260,000,000 bushels.

The increase of the wheat area for 1910 over 1909 is 557,000 acres, or an increase of 13.6 per cent.

| <i>Area</i>  | <i>Acres</i> |
|--|--------------|
| Total land surface.....                                | 155,092,480  |
| Total estimated arable and productive land.....        | 105,000,000  |
| Cultivated land in the Province.....                   | 7,016,272    |
| Percentage of arable land cultivated.....              | 6 2/3 %      |
| Percentage of land south of 55th parallel cultivated.. | 12 %         |



BREAKING VIRGIN PRAIRIE NEAR REGINA



WASCANA CREEK, REGINA

## *Climate*

The climate of Saskatchewan is suited to the production of the best grain, vegetables and live stock, and that it is pre-eminently healthful and invigorating is proved from the fact that British subjects suffering from asthma soon lose all trace of the disease. The following features combine to make the climate all that is desirable: The elevation above the sea level, which is from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, insuring a clear, dry atmosphere; the comparatively light precipitation, adequate, however, for all practical purposes; the equitable temperature during the winter months, and the light snowfall,—lighter, if anything, than an ordinary snowfall in Great Britain;

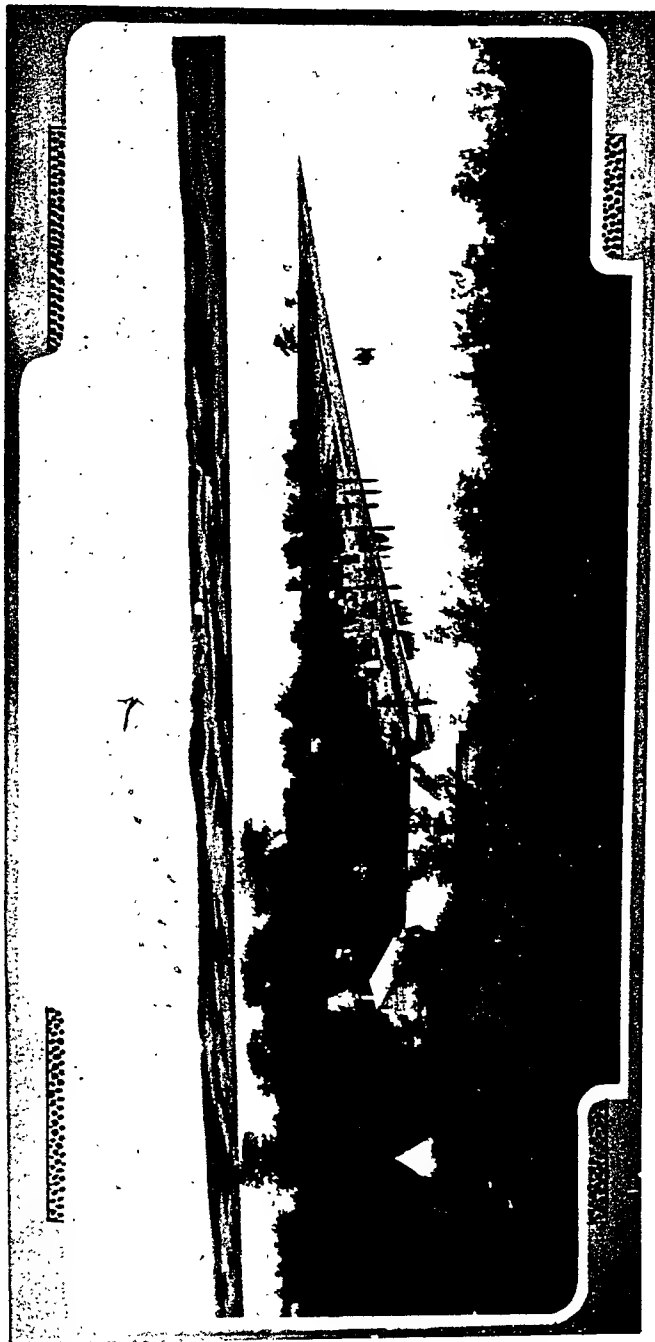
the very large percentage of bright, sunshiny days the year round and the clear, rarified air make the climate of Saskatchewan everything that can be desired.

In the ordinary season the winter ends about the middle of March, the light snows disappearing about the end of February. The autumn season in Saskatchewan is unsurpassed in any part of the world, the rare invigorating air of this Western Province makes life more than mere existence. The ideal weather sometimes experienced in May in Great Britain would be dull compared with the bright sunny days of the West.



LOADING LOGS NORTH SASKATCHEWAN





REGINA BEACH LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE

## *Farming Opportunities*

It pays to farm in Saskatchewan. Figuring wheat on the basis of the average yield and present day prices of 92 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢ per bushel, the return is \$20.25 per acre. Flax at an average yield of 13.09 bushels per acre and \$1.76 ~~per~~ bushel, returns the farmer \$23.05. Oats, barley and other crops are equally remunerative, and to these figures can be added the revenue derived from live stock and dairy produce, which in many instances pays all expenses.

### *Market Prices, Regina*

*January 12, 1910*

|             | Bushel               |
|-------------|----------------------|
| Wheat ..... | \$ .92 $\frac{7}{8}$ |
| Oats .....  | .27                  |
| Flax .....  | 1.76                 |

### *Increasing Land Values*

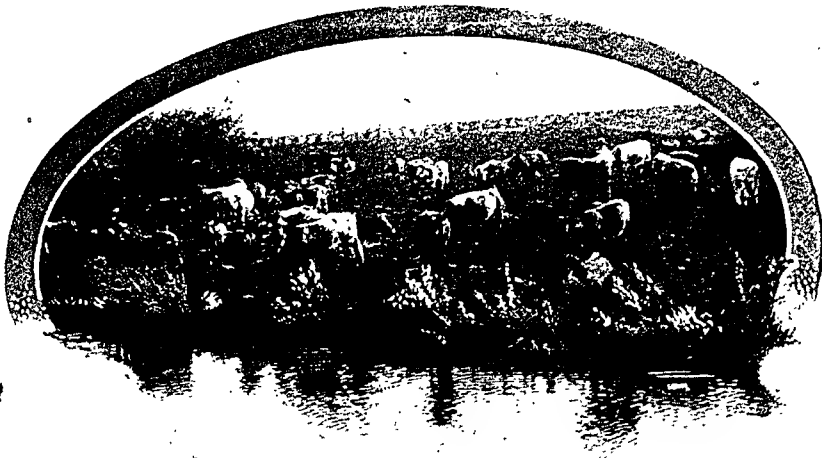
The increase in the value of the land from year to year is also to the credit of the farmer's profit and loss account. This item is worthy of note, as the influence of the enormous immigration to the Province is creating a demand for the land that is steadily advancing prices and it is only reasonable to assume, in view of the great productiveness of the land, that at no late date Saskatchewan lands will be as high in price as those of Eastern Canada or the United States.

Study these facts and you will readily see the advantages of purchasing land on the great fertile

plains of Saskatchewan, either from the standpoint  
of investment or for active farming.

*Population*

|             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 1906.. .. . | 257,763 |
| 1910.. .. . | 500,000 |



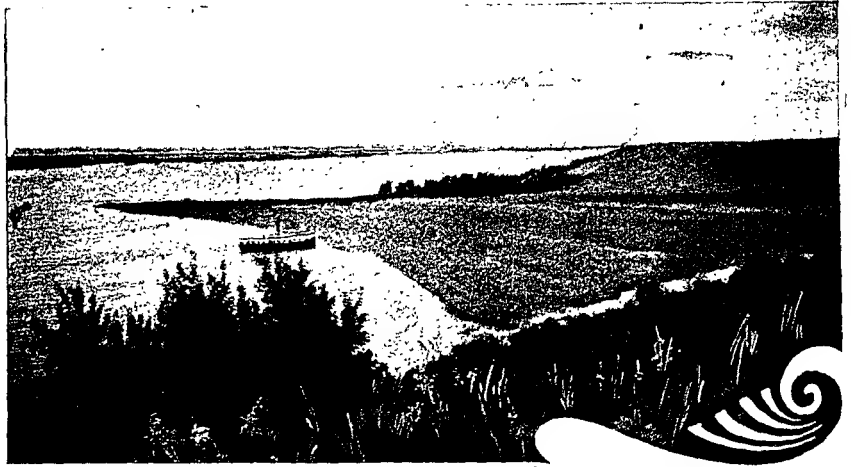
THOROUGHbred CATTLE ON A RANCH NEAR REGINA

✓

## *Water Supply*

Regina is exceptionally fortunate in having an abundant supply of the very purest water. Both for domestic and manufacturing purposes, this water cannot be excelled anywhere in the Dominion. It is brought to the city by gravitation from springs some five miles distant, and is always cold even in very hot weather.

There is a sufficient supply to serve a city of 50,000 inhabitants after allowing 1,000,000 gallons a day for manufacturing purposes; and there are a large number of springs from which a further supply can be drawn as necessity arises.



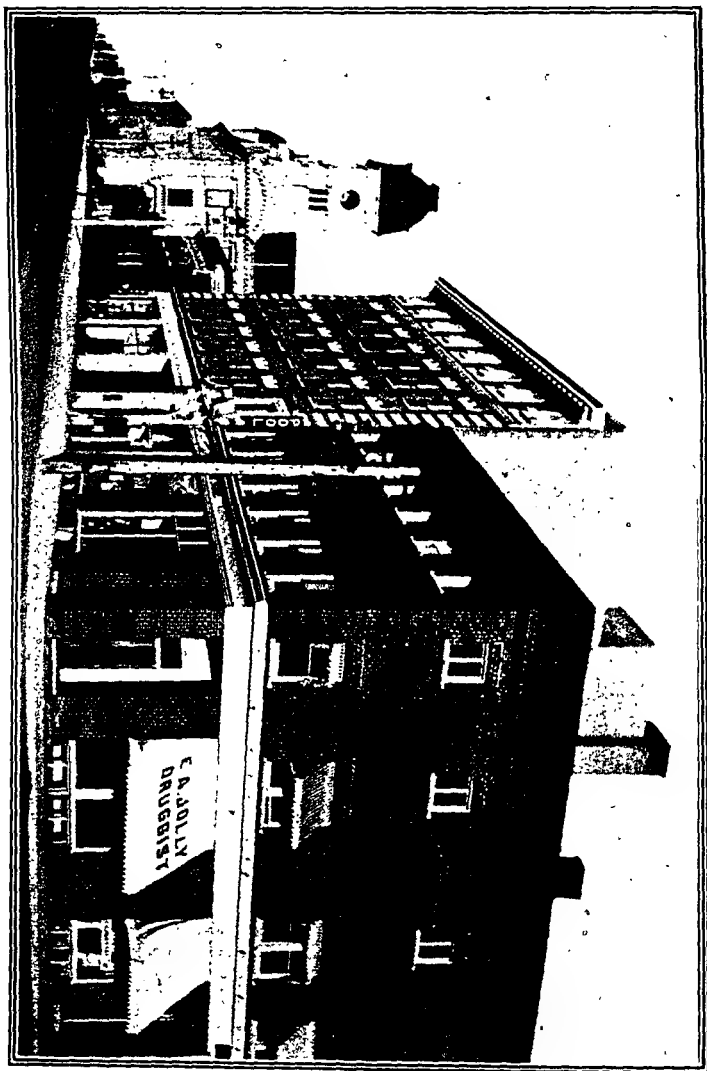
BEACH AND S S QU APPELLE GLEN HARBOR LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE

## *Business Stability*

One very satisfactory sign of the faith the business men of **REGINA** have in their city is the substantial class of business blocks they have erected. As a visitor remarked recently, the buildings have been erected for all time. It would take too long to fully describe these, but reference may be made to one or two. Mention has already been made of the banks having erected buildings and purchased lots with a view to building. Other banks have had buildings especially erected for them and have taken them on a long lease.

Amongst the business blocks erected by private citizens, the Darke Block on Eleventh Avenue certainly stands out as one of the finest. It is five stories high, of reinforced concrete skeleton construction on the Turner mushroom system, the floor slabs seven inches in thickness, being reinforced by steel rods carried on reinforced concrete posts. The cost of this building was \$110,000.

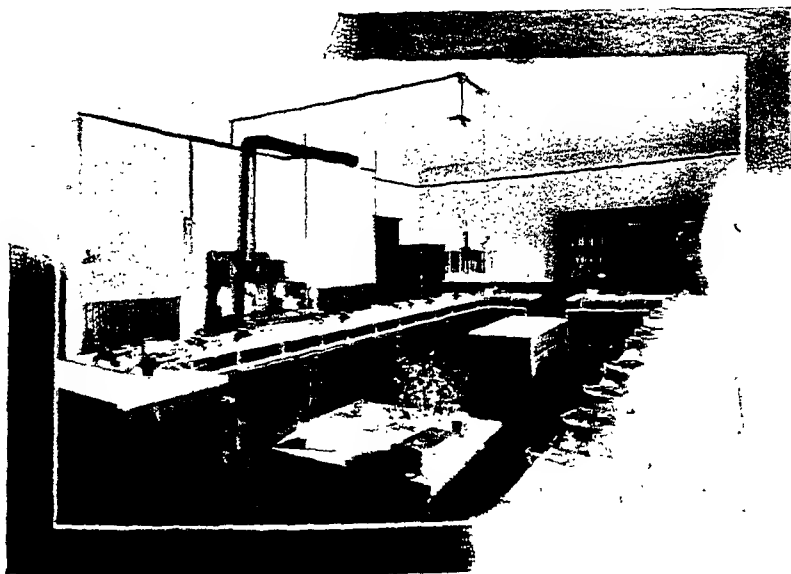
Two new blocks on Rose Street facing the City Hall were erected last year by ex-Mayor Smith and Mayor R. H. Williams. The two blocks were erected simultaneously and are of similar design, being faced with red brick and white cut stone trimmings. The latter has at the present time under course of construction at the corner of Eleventh Avenue and Hamilton Street one of the finest departmental store buildings in Western Canada.



ELEVENTH AVE LOOKING EAST

The King's Hotel on Scarth Street and the Wascana Hotel on Hamilton are both buildings which reflect great credit on the parties who erected them.

The type of residence which has been erected throughout the residential portion of the city is another sure sign of the faith which the citizens of **REGINA** have in the stability of their city, as do Albert Court and two other fine residence apartments recently erected.



DOMESTIC SCIENCE ROOM REGINA PUBLIC SCHOOL



DRIVEWAY GOVERNMENT HOUSE



## *Principal Government and Civic Departments*

Place of residence of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

Place of meeting of the Legislative Assembly.

Location of all Provincial Government Departments.

The Legislative Assembly Library.

The Provincial Museum.

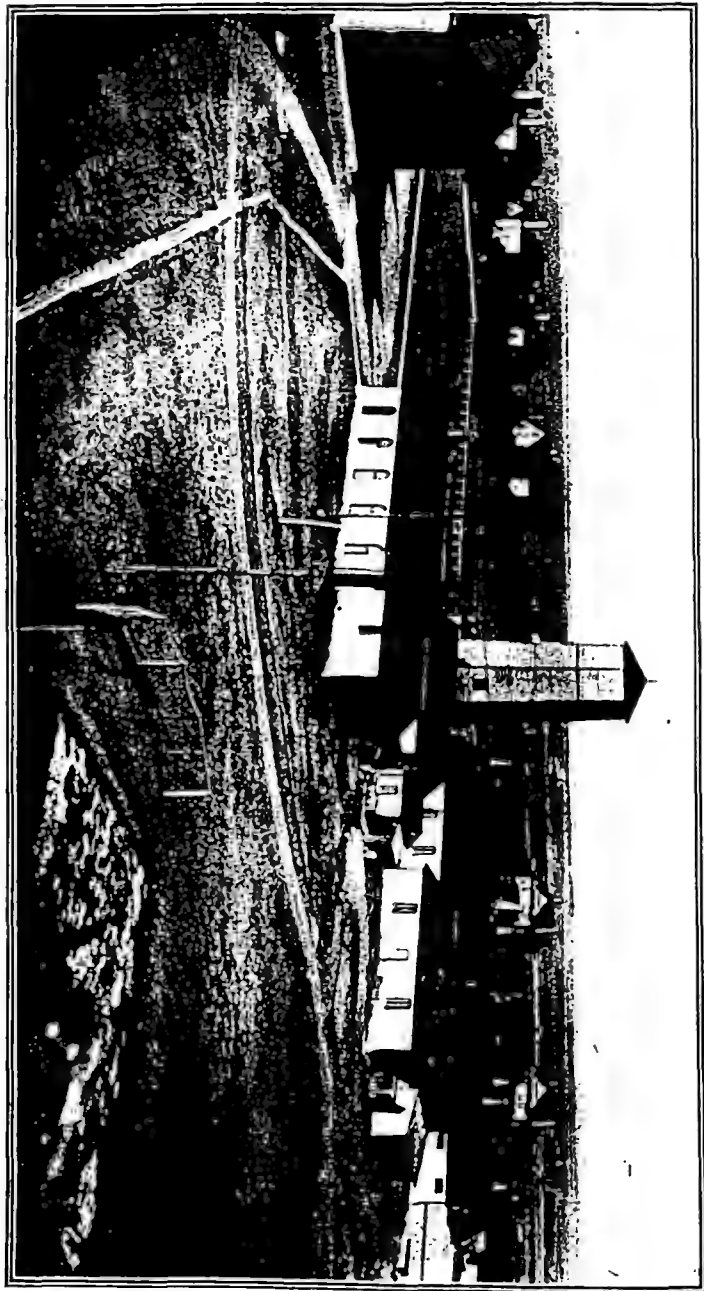
The Provincial Laboratory and Bacteriological Experiment Station.

The Supreme Court and Law Library and place of residence of all the Supreme Court Judges.

Headquarters of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

The Parliament Buildings have a commanding position on the south side of Wascana Lake facing the city. The lake is a beautiful sheet of water about a mile and a half long, providing an excellent course for boat and motor boat racing. On the north side of the lake and facing the Parliament Buildings, Wascana Park has been beautifully laid out with carriage drives and numerous walks branching out from the main thoroughfare.

Recreation facilities have been well provided for, the City having built a large landing wharf and a concrete swimming pool complete with dressing



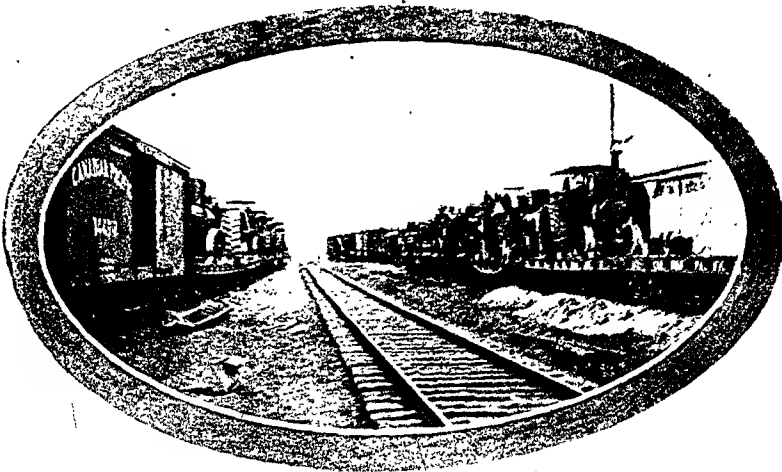
HEADQUARTERS OF ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

rooms. This together with the recently equipped Regina Boat Club, gives splendid facilities for aquatic events and outdoor sports.

In other sections of the City grounds have been laid out for cricket, baseball, lacrosse and tennis. It may be interesting to record that **REGINA** has the largest covered curling rink in the world.

Place of holding the Provincial Exhibition, Provincial Seed Grain Fair, Provincial Purebred Horse and Cattle Show and Sales, Provincial Poultry Association, Annual Convention of Agricultural Societies, Annual Convention of Local Improvement District Councillors and other public bodies which find it of advantage to meet at the seat of government.

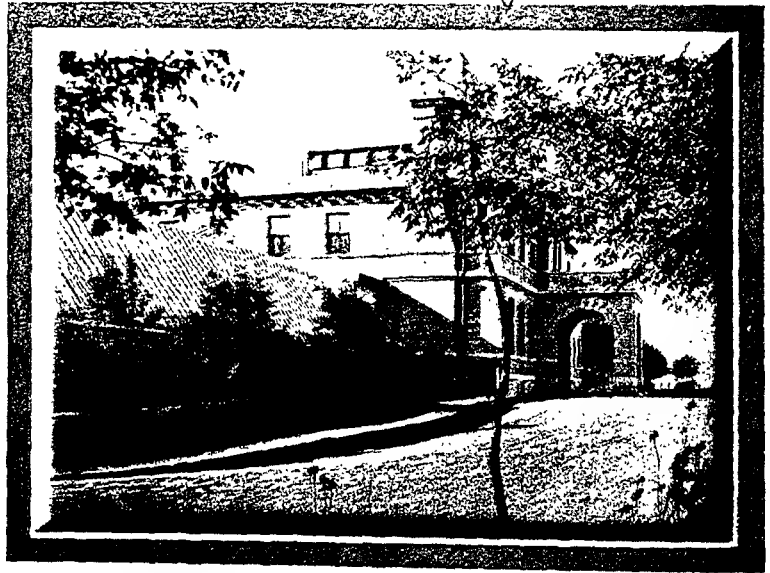
In a word, the common meeting place of men and women of the best thought and ripened experience who are engaged in directing Provincial affairs.



A DAILY SCENE. SHIPPING FARM IMPLEMENTS FROM REGINA

## *Telephone Service*

**REGINA** is the centre of the Provincial Government's long distance telephone system, lines radiating to all points in Saskatchewan and connecting with the entire system of Manitoba. The Government operates the largest and best equipped local exchange in the Province at **REGINA**, it being a central energy system, and also long distance lines to Winnipeg and intermediate points to the East, as well as to Moose Jaw and all Soo line points on the West. The Government also gives aid to farmers to build lines to connect with its long distance lines and many such systems are in use.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, REGINA



WHERE THE RIVERS MEET. NEAR REGINA

## *Mineral Resource of Saskatchewan*

Reports of the discovery of gold, silver, cobalt, copper, iron, coal, mica and other minerals have been circulated, these reports coming from men long resident in the Province who have a thorough knowledge of the conditions. Dredging operations were carried on some years ago in the North Saskatchewan river, resulting in a fair return of gold.

### *Coal Outlook*

Coal mining has perhaps attained the greatest development of all mining industries; its progress has been possible on account of the railway facilities found in some of the coal bearing districts. Large



quantities of lignite are found in the extreme south, in the vicinity of Estevan, Roche Percee, Pinto, Bienfait, and at points adjacent thereto. In that immediate neighborhood the deposits have been developed and large quantities are shipped annually to stations in the southeastern part of Saskatchewan and to Manitoba. The lignite-bearing areas extend from Roche Percee in a northwesterly direction away beyond the Elbow of the South Saskatchewan river. This Coteau, which is a distinctive feature of that part of the Province, is the eastern escarpment or boundary of the third prairie steppe; and while the deposits of lignite may not be general throughout its extensive range of hills, the fact that it is found as an outcrop in so many places is pretty conclusive evidence that it occurs in considerable quantities.

Very little attention has been paid to the development of the mineral resources of Saskatchewan, due to the concentration of enterprise to agriculture; but, undoubtedly, the geographical formation which is part of the mineral belt extending from New Ontario to the Yukon will attract in the near future both prospectors and capitalists.

#### *Coal Supply of Regina*

Lignite shale is found in abundance near Weyburn, about 40 miles distant; gives 8,000 cubic feet of gas per ton.

Surface coal, bituminous and anthracite, within reasonable distance of Regina.

## *Advantages of Regina from the Educational Standpoint*

The Department of Education is located here.

The Educational Council of the Province meets here.

The Provincial Normal School is maintained here by the Government.

The annual examination and marking of papers is done here.

**REGINA** organized the first Collegiate Institute in the Province and has erected a building at a cost, including site and equipment, of over \$130,000. There is only one other high school in the Province capable of ranking as a Collegiate Institute.

The Public School Board are erecting at the present time a new public school building between Broad and Rose Streets at a cost of \$80,000.

### *Regina Public Schools*

The Department of Education for the Province has developed a system which has its basis in the growing needs of the West and has a curriculum of studies which is practical and educational.

The **REGINA** elementary school system is made up of Grades 1 to 8 and embraces a course in the fundamental and essential subjects, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling, Composition, Grammar, His-

tory, Geography, and also in the aesthetic and practical subjects, Music and Art, Manual Training and Domestic Science.

### *Special Subjects*

The Regina Schools have introduced work of a special nature embracing (first) the kindergarten system, (second) Music and Art to train the aesthetic nature of the child, (third) School library to give a well graded system of books under the teachers' supervision to the children, (fourth) Manual Training embracing courses in wood-work, (fifth) Domestic Science embracing courses in cooking and sewing.



TECHNICAL EDUCATION PUBLIC SCHOOL REGINA

### *Statistics Showing Growth*

Pupils enrolled:

|                     |       |
|---------------------|-------|
| Year 1906.. . . . . | 649   |
| Year 1909.. . . . . | 1,501 |



### *Teaching Staff*

|                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| Year 1906..... | 15 teachers  |
| Year 1909..... | 33 teachers* |

\*Also three supervisors and two kindergarten directors.

### *Schools*

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| Year 1906..... | 2 schools |
| Year 1909..... | 8 schools |

Amount of assessable property 1909 for public school taxes \$10,560,000; rate of assessment 6.4.

Assets \$409,396.18.

Liabilities \$169,049.81.

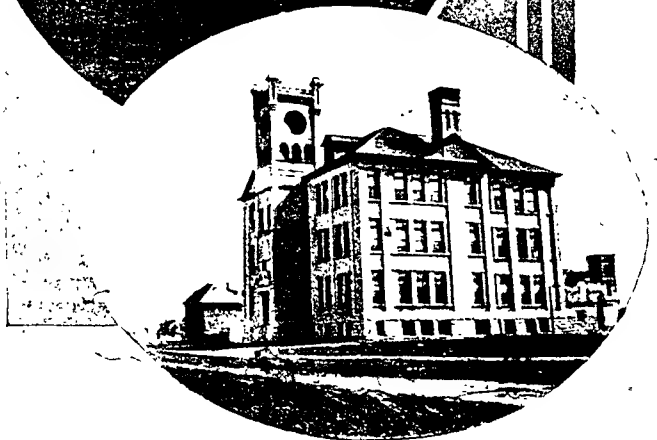
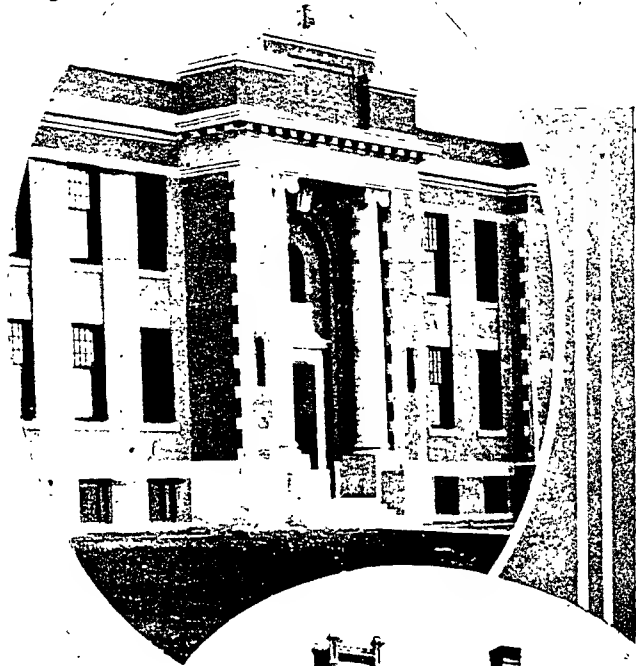
Surplus over liabilities \$247,446.37.

### *Administration*

The School Board consists of five trustees selected by the people; the administrative officers being Superintendent, Secretary-Treasurer, the Departments of Health and Compulsory Education and under special officers for that purpose also Departments of Manual Training, Domestic Science and Music and Art have supervisors who are experts in these departments.

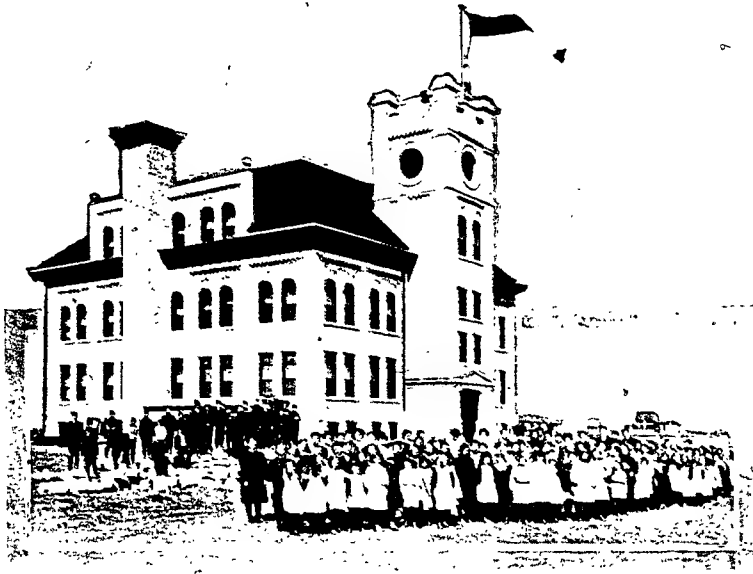
### *The Future*

Though the present School Board have accomplished much, they have still other aims in view and have now under consideration many improvements. The policy of the Board has involved an expenditure the last five years of over \$300,000 to meet the increased demands for school accommodation but the results of this expenditure as seen in the handsome and well equipped buildings, the efficient staff and



COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

VICTORIA SCHOOL



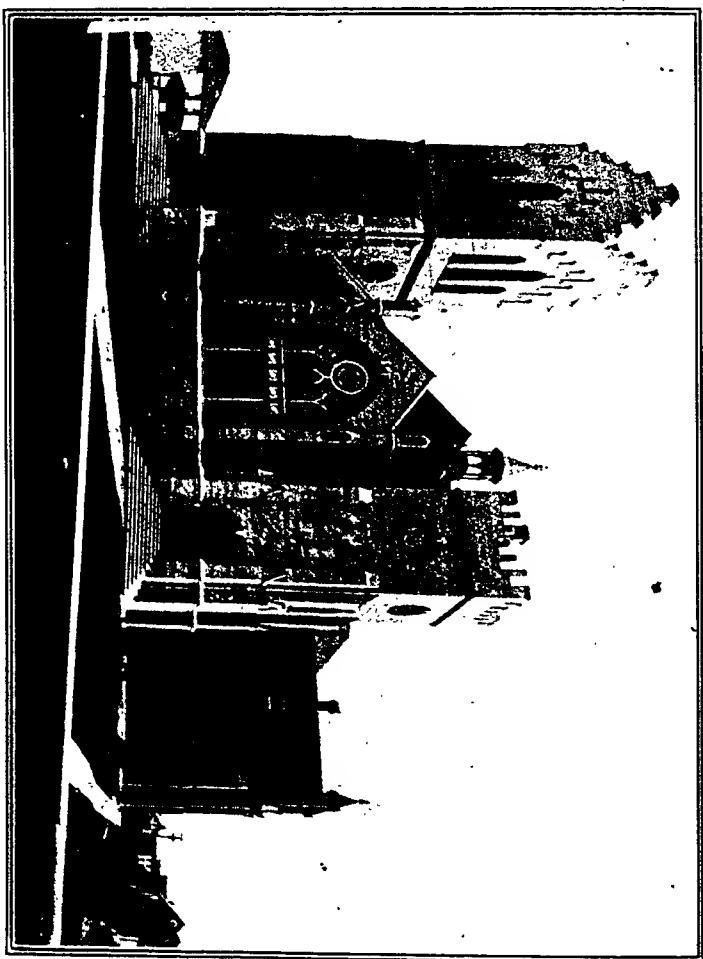
A TYPICAL REGINA SCHOOL

the establishment of a system superior to any in the Province is considered to be a sufficient guarantee of such expenditures.

During the past few years they have improved the system by being first in the Province to add a Superintendent, to open kindergartens and to add special supervisors in music and art, domestic science and manual training. Also there is a medical health officer to look after the health of the children and a truancy officer to enforce the School Act in regard to compulsory education.

They have carefully selected their teachers and provided well ventilated buildings with adequate provision against fire by fire escapes and fire drills.

They have built from one to two schools yearly during the past three years and have now under construction a school, fireproof throughout, containing fourteen class rooms, costing about \$70,000.00.



KNOX CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN) REGINA

In the future it is the intention to so modify our present system and add to it so that the Regina schools will still maintain a leading place in the Province as they have always been first up to the present time.

The educational facilities are of the best. There are five public schools as follows:

|                                |          |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Victoria School . . . . .      | 10 rooms |
| Albert School . . . . .        | 8 rooms  |
| Earl Grey School . . . . .     | 8 rooms  |
| Alexandra School . . . . .     | 6 rooms  |
| Dominion Park School . . . . . | 2 rooms  |

In addition to the above the Gratton Separate School has an attendance of 400 and a handsome school building is St. Mary's School.

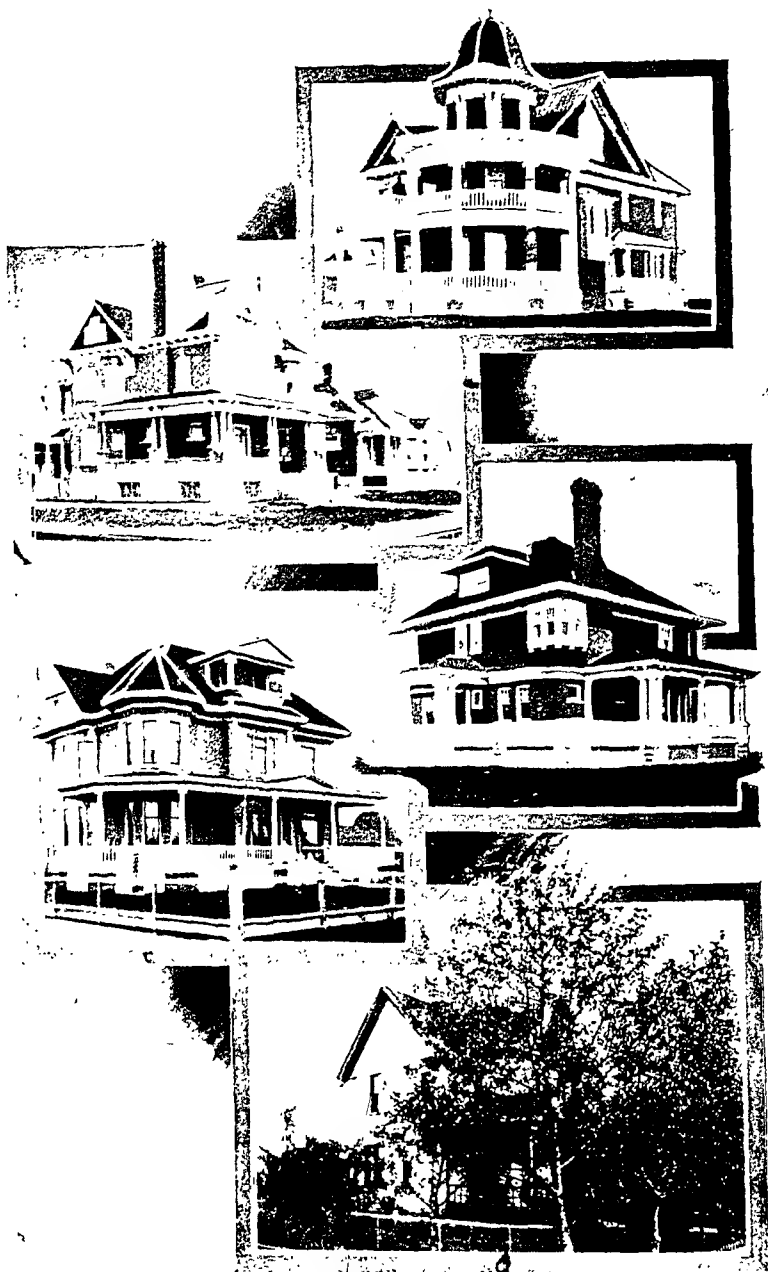
A new school will be erected this year in the southwest quarter of the city and will be known as the Stratheona. It will be of the most modern type and will cost complete \$80,000.

The Regina Collegiate Institute was organized in 1907 and has an enrolment of 182 at the present time. A beautiful building was erected at a cost (complete) of \$145,000 and was opened last October.

In these buildings the Provincial Normal School is housed at present. Total value of Public School property \$500,000.

In addition, **REGINA** maintains a Roman Catholic Separate School, organized in 1899 with one teacher and 40 pupils, now employing five teachers with an enrolment of over 300 pupils. Value of Separate School property \$80,000.

The Ladies of the Mission, a sisterhood of the Roman Catholic Church, conduct a girls' school and have secured property on which ultimately they expect to erect a convent.

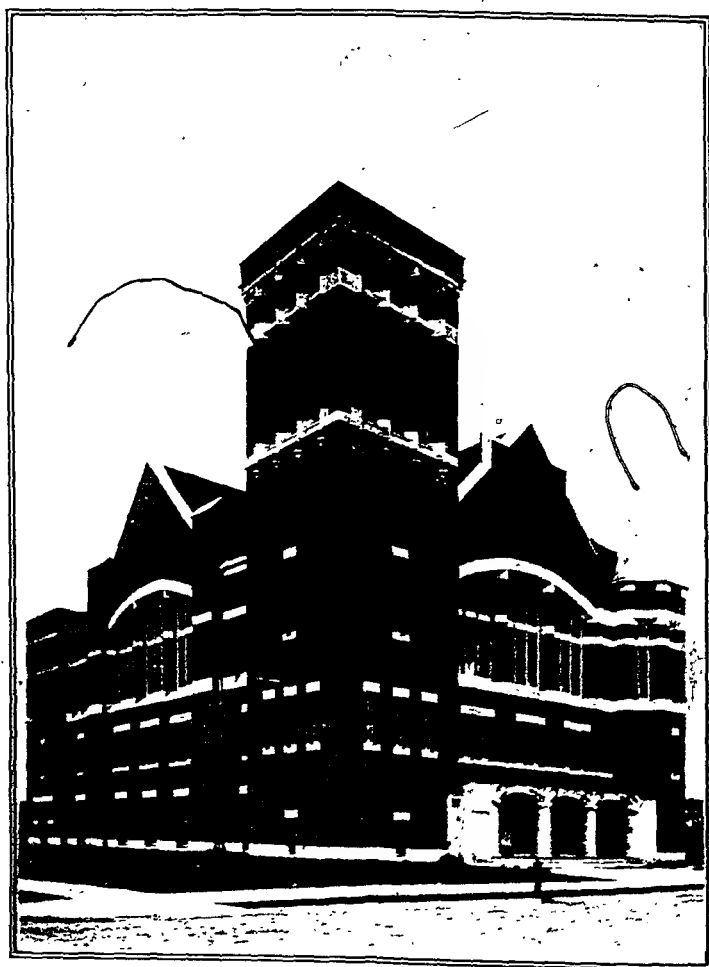


A FEW TYPICAL RESIDENCES OF REGINA

The Saskatchewan Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada has decided to open a college in **REGINA**, and subscriptions amounting to \$150,000 were raised in the city in a few days during March last. The Massey estate of Toronto has made a present of \$100,000 and the city of **REGINA** gave by a vote of the ratepayers a block of land now occupied by the hospital which is valued at \$30,000. Altogether the college will cost \$500,000.

St. Chad's Hostel, a training college affiliated with the University of Saskatchewan, has been in existence three years. Men are trained for the ministry of the Church of England in the Diocese of Qu'Appelle. At present the ~~Hostel~~ accommodates ten students but it is hoped in the near future to have a larger college to meet the growing needs of the Diocese. The course lasts three years, the students being in residence from November till after Easter. During the summer months they are employed as lay readers in the missions attached to the Hostel in the northwest of the diocese. The Venerable Archdeacon Dobie, D.D., is the warden and the Rev. R. J. Morrice, B.A. (Cantab.), is subwarden.

Amongst the many excellent educational institutions may be mentioned the Federal Business College, presided over by Principal Houston during the last four years, and several hundred young men and women have gone out from this institution to assume responsible business positions throughout Saskatchewan. The demand to accommodate more pupils calls for a larger college which will be erected in the near future.



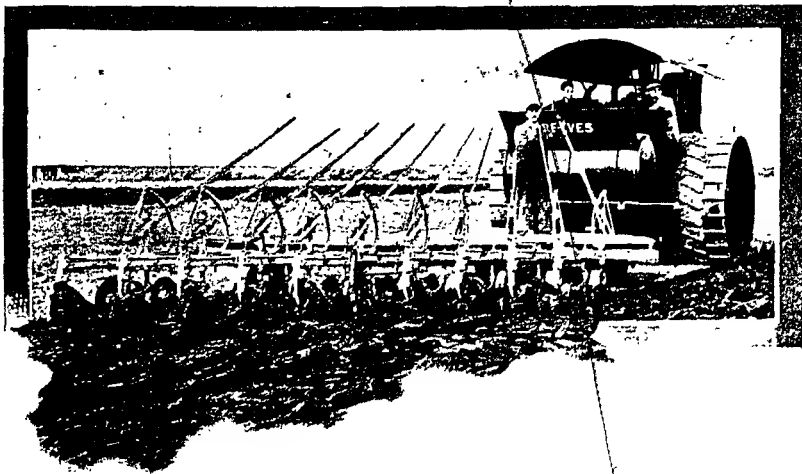
METROPOLITAN METHODIST CHURCH REGINA



## *Some of the Growing Demands of Saskatchewan*

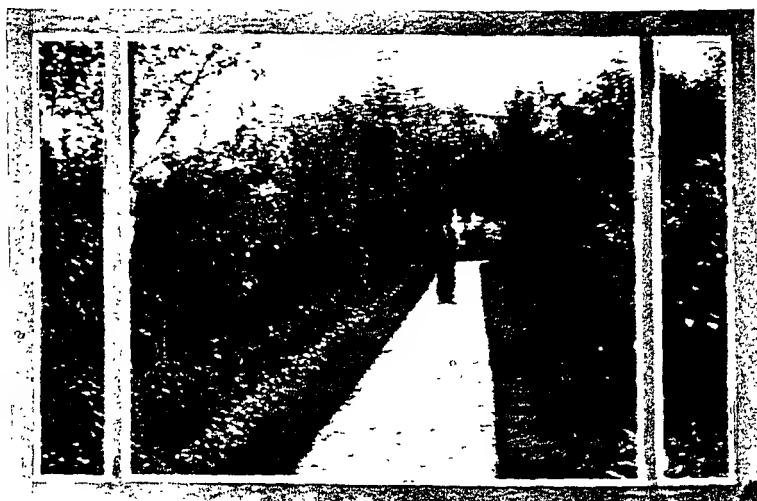
Itemized and general statements of imports into Canada taken from the Blue Book for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909:

| Article  | Value          | Duty         |
|--|----------------|--------------|
| Binder twine; cordage of all kinds...                      | \$1,723,244.00 | \$55,708.50  |
| Cotton goods; netted goods.....                            | 18,734,507.00  | 2,750,959.00 |
| Flax, hemp, jute.....                                      | 3,968,956.00   | 431,697.00   |
| Hats and caps .....  | 2,595,060.00   | 643,122.00   |
| Gloves; manufactured leather goods.                        | 3,116,322.00   | 671,730.00   |
| Manufactured woollen goods.....                            | 17,362,360.00  | 4,635,440.00 |
| Woollen clothing; carpets, ready-made wearing apparel..... | 17,195,096.00  |              |
| Buttons .....  | 275,700.00     |              |
| Total wire steel; manufactured iron and steel .....        | 40,717,761.00  |              |



## *Regina's Chief Imports for the Month Ending May 31st*

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Engines and parts. . . . .               | \$152,687.00 |
| Farm implements . . . . .                | 47,595.00    |
| Threshing machinery, separators. . . . . | 19,580.00    |
| Miscellaneous machinery . . . . .        | 2,240.00     |
| Motor car parts . . . . .                | 16,186.00    |
| Iron and steel sheets. . . . .           | 1,009.00     |
| Electrical supplies . . . . .            | 1,435.00     |
| Binder twine . . . . .                   | 15,980.00    |
| Brick . . . . .                          | 2,183.00     |
| Groceries . . . . .                      | 4,394.00     |
| Dried fruit . . . . .                    | 4,445.00     |
| Boots and shoes. . . . .                 | 1,213.00     |
| Clothing . . . . .                       | 2,655.00     |
| Hardware . . . . .                       | 7,638.00     |



GROUNDS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE REGINA

## *British Faith in Canadian Investments*

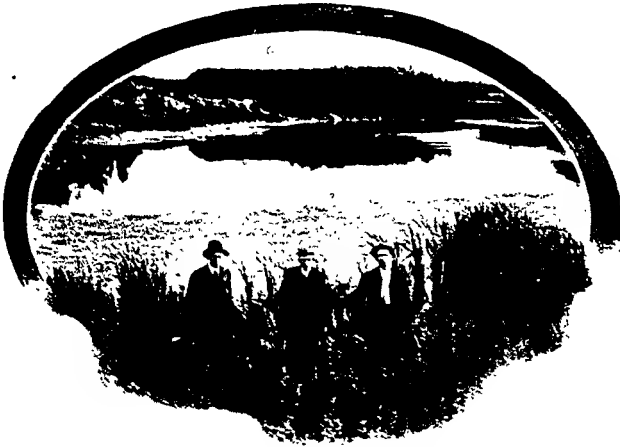
The following comparison of the amounts loaned by Great Britain to her oversea possessions during 1910 taken from the "Financial Times" of London may be interesting:

|                         | Governments,<br>municipalities<br>and railways | Other<br>securities | Total all<br>securities |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Total Australasia.....  | \$ 7,436,305                                   | \$ 7,404,925        | \$14,841,230            |
| Canada . . . . .        | 34,915,740                                     | 39,474,865          | 74,425,705              |
| India . . . . .         | 40,285,000                                     | 9,380,965           | 49,118,465              |
| Total South Africa..... |  | 17,921,415          | 17,921,415              |

For the last five years the amount loaned by Great Britain to Canada was no less than \$605,000,000.00.

*Table of Exchange from Sterling to Currency  
at 10 Premiums*

| £  | Dollars |    | £  | Dollars |    | £   | Dollars |    |
|----|---------|----|----|---------|----|-----|---------|----|
| 1  | 4.88    | 88 | 36 | 176.00  | 00 | 71  | 347.11  | 11 |
| 2  | 9.77    | 77 | 37 | 180.88  | 88 | 72  | 352.00  | 00 |
| 3  | 14.66   | 66 | 38 | 185.77  | 77 | 73  | 356.88  | 88 |
| 4  | 19.55   | 55 | 39 | 190.66  | 66 | 74  | 361.77  | 77 |
| 5  | 24.44   | 44 | 40 | 195.55  | 55 | 75  | 366.66  | 66 |
| 6  | 29.33   | 33 | 41 | 200.44  | 44 | 76  | 371.55  | 55 |
| 7  | 34.22   | 22 | 42 | 205.33  | 33 | 77  | 376.44  | 44 |
| 8  | 39.11   | 11 | 43 | 210.22  | 22 | 78  | 381.33  | 33 |
| 9  | 44.00   | 00 | 44 | 215.11  | 11 | 79  | 386.22  | 22 |
| 10 | 48.88   | 88 | 45 | 220.00  | 00 | 80  | 391.11  | 11 |
| 11 | 53.77   | 77 | 46 | 224.88  | 88 | 81  | 396.00  | 00 |
| 12 | 58.66   | 66 | 47 | 229.77  | 77 | 82  | 400.88  | 88 |
| 13 | 63.55   | 55 | 48 | 234.66  | 66 | 83  | 405.77  | 77 |
| 14 | 68.44   | 44 | 49 | 239.55  | 55 | 84  | 410.66  | 66 |
| 15 | 73.33   | 33 | 50 | 244.44  | 44 | 85  | 415.55  | 55 |
| 16 | 78.22   | 22 | 51 | 249.33  | 33 | 86  | 420.44  | 44 |
| 17 | 83.11   | 11 | 52 | 254.22  | 22 | 87  | 425.33  | 33 |
| 18 | 88.00   | 00 | 53 | 259.11  | 11 | 88  | 430.22  | 22 |
| 19 | 92.88   | 88 | 54 | 264.00  | 00 | 89  | 435.11  | 11 |
| 20 | 97.77   | 77 | 55 | 268.88  | 88 | 90  | 440.00  | 00 |
| 21 | 102.66  | 66 | 56 | 273.77  | 77 | 91  | 444.88  | 88 |
| 22 | 107.55  | 55 | 57 | 278.66  | 66 | 92  | 449.77  | 77 |
| 23 | 112.44  | 44 | 58 | 283.55  | 55 | 93  | 454.66  | 66 |
| 24 | 117.33  | 33 | 59 | 288.44  | 44 | 94  | 459.55  | 55 |
| 25 | 122.22  | 22 | 60 | 293.33  | 33 | 95  | 464.44  | 44 |
| 26 | 127.11  | 11 | 61 | 298.22  | 22 | 96  | 469.33  | 33 |
| 27 | 132.00  | 00 | 62 | 303.11  | 11 | 97  | 474.22  | 22 |
| 28 | 136.88  | 88 | 63 | 308.00  | 00 | 98  | 479.11  | 11 |
| 29 | 141.77  | 77 | 64 | 312.88  | 88 | 99  | 484.00  | 00 |
| 30 | 146.66  | 66 | 65 | 317.77  | 77 | 100 | 488.88  | 88 |
| 31 | 151.55  | 55 | 66 | 322.66  | 66 |     |         |    |
| 32 | 156.44  | 44 | 67 | 327.55  | 55 |     |         |    |
| 33 | 161.33  | 33 | 68 | 332.44  | 44 |     |         |    |
| 34 | 166.22  | 22 | 69 | 337.33  | 33 |     |         |    |
| 35 | 171.11  | 11 | 70 | 342.22  | 22 |     |         |    |



SPORT IN SASKATCHEWAN DUCK SHOOTING IN TOUCHWOOD HILLS

## *Sport*

The Province of Saskatchewan, in common with other Provinces of the Dominion, offers splendid fields of interest to the sportsman, hunter, trapper and naturalist. Notwithstanding the rapid increase of population, there are yet vast areas in the north-west territories of Saskatchewan offering splendid sport, where wild game of the larger species may be hunted and where sportsmen may have most enjoyable outings amongst the lakes and the timber. Moose, elk or wapiti, caribou, blacktail and whitetail may be found and good heads for trophies are there for the skillful hunter. The graceful pronghorn buck is still to be seen on the open prairies in scattered herds bounding away in the distance or slowly approaching with head erect and eyes blazing with

curiosity while gazing at some unusual object which may have attracted his attention, but all the while ready to spring rapidly away at the first appearance of danger.

Waterfowl in immense numbers breed about the prairie lakes, the effect of the prohibition of spring shooting being quite apparent in the increase of nesting birds in comparatively settled districts. In addition to the birds that have been hatched here, we have the migrants from the north with their broods about our lakes and fields in the fall furnishing the best shooting for the sportsman and birds fit for the table of an epicure. The grouse shooting has not been so good during the last year, owing to an unfavorable season, but we may expect that these birds will soon again increase. It has been noticed that the pinnated grouse is to some extent replacing our prairie sharp-tail in some of the settled sections of the country. The ruffed grouse and the ptarmigan are found in our northern woods, where also in the proper season the varying hare darts amongst the bushes in unnumbered plentitude. On the plains the jack rabbit gives an opportunity for good sport with dogs or gun; and in the fall and winter the hunting of coyotes with horse and dogs provides many an exciting chase. The gray wolf is found in some numbers on the southern cattle ranges doing damage to such an extent that a bounty is offered which should make hunting and trapping of these animals profitable to those qualified for the work. The wolves have also been reported recently as more numerous than usual in the far north where many of the more valuable fur-bearing animals furnish a living to Indian and halfbreed although pursued and trapped for centuries for trading with companies whose servants had penetrated to the wilderness.



MOOSE HUNTING IN SASKATCHEWAN

The value of the furs exported during these centuries must represent many millions of dollars; but no species of these animals has become extinct although they have their years of scarcity and of plenty. The beaver seemed years ago to be destined to early disappearance; but although there are many stretches of country where deserted beaver meadows may be found, these interesting animals have, under the protection afforded them by a few close seasons, again become numerous in some suitable parts of the country.

Nowhere can better fish be found than in the waters of Saskatchewan; and there is quantity enough to furnish food for millions of people. The whitefish, trout and some of the coarser fishes are even now being exported to some extent and, no doubt, the fishing industry will ere long play a very important part in the commerce of the Province.

Trout of over sixty pounds weight have been taken in the northern lakes, while pike three feet in length may be taken even in Qu'Appelle, where also white-fish, tullibee, pike perch, yellow perch, buffalo fish, red horse and white suckers abound. While it is doubtful whether trout come so far down the rivers, goldeyes may be taken in plenty by the angler and sturgeon of large size also occur.



CLUB HOUSE ON WASCANNA LAKE





THREE STAGES OF A SETTLER'S PROGRESS FROM SHACK TO MODERN FARM HOUSE

## *Greater Regina*

**REGINA** has lately been the centre of real estate activity, based on its rapid growth and the reasonable assumption of a continuation of the progress. The population, which is now about 17,000, has risen from 2,000 in ten years. Building permits increased from \$476,500 in 1908 to \$3,500,000 in 1909 and the prognostications for 1910 point to a still more remarkable impetus. Without undue elaboration or unfair comparison we believe that in **REGINA** will be found all those present day facilities and prospective advantages that a modern centre of commerce requires. There are many interesting features that have necessarily to be omitted in order to bring out a few of the salient facts within the limits of a brief bulletin; the object of which is to point out to capitalists and manufacturers the real opportunities that exist for safe investments in the local metropolis of a Province which has such an unbounded future, in which **REGINA'S** citizens can, with every confidence and assurance, bring before the

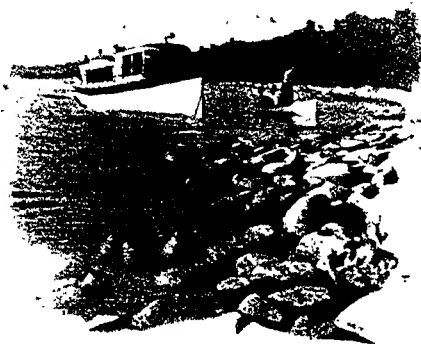
financial and commercial world of Great Britain, the United States and Canada.

The Exhibition Grounds comprise about 76½ acres. They contain a racing track, an exhibition building, an amphitheatre for the showing of horses and cattle, and ten large stables, making in all one of the best equipped live stock exhibition grounds in the Dominion. Twenty-five thousand dollars will be spent in additional buildings and improvements to grounds this year in preparation for the Dominion Exposition which will be held in Regina in 1911.

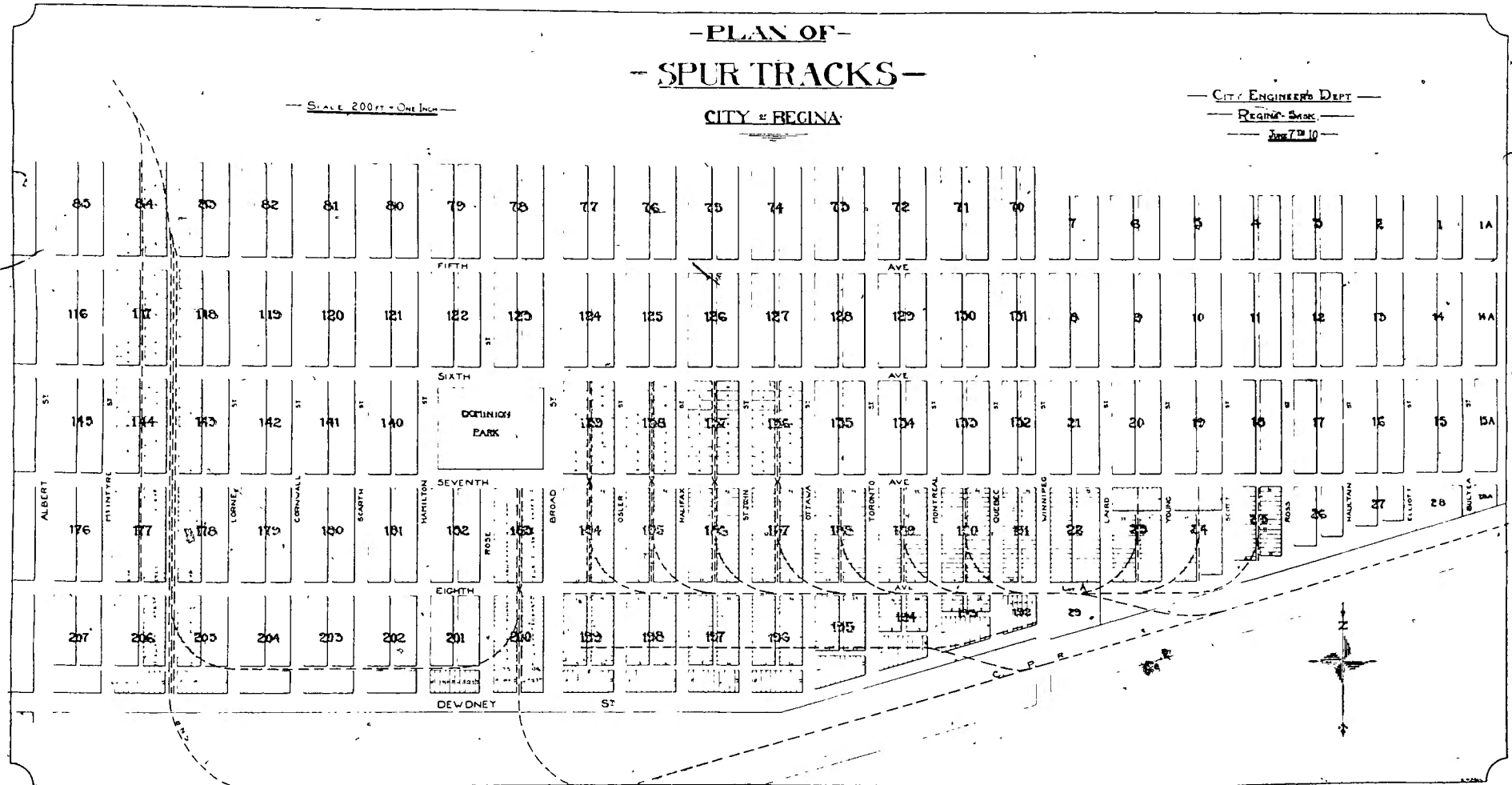
For further information and large maps apply to

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